THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

PARAGUAY.

The Origin of the Trouble Between Minister Washburn and Lopez.

General McMahon wrote to Secretary Seward, some weeks back, an account of the condition of things in Paraguay. In his letter he gives in brief the origin of the trouble between our Minister and the Paraguayan officials, as follows:—

It appears that the Government of Paraguay demanded of the Minister of the United States the dismissal from the Legation of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, members of the Legation, reported as such to the Minister of Foreign Affairs some time previous to the demand for their delivery. Mr. Washburn declined to comply with this demand. The Minister of Foreign Affairs insisted, denying that the individuals named were members of the United States Legation, and alleging that they had been indicted for treason and conspiracy before the judicial tribunal, and that evidence to sustain the charges was in the possession of the Government. I would call attention here to the fact that at a subsequent stage of the correspondence the Minister of Foreign Affairs alleged that similar evidence against the Minister of the United States was on record in the tribunal of justice, and produced certain depositions alleged to have been made by members of the conspiracy then awaiting trial, or already convicted. A peremptory demand was also made upon Mr. Washburn for the surrender of a package of papers alleged to have been intrusted to him by one of the traitors. He denied in positive and explicit terms that such a package had been delivered to him, whereupon the demand of the Paraguayan Government was discourteously repeated. After a correspondence of great length, much embarrassed by the painful and ingenious attempt to connect the Minister of the United States with the conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government, Mr. Washburn finally receives his passport, in accordance with his repeated request, and is notified that a steamer is in readiness to convey him to Villeta, where the United States steamer Wasp awaits him. The Government refuses passports for Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, and arrests them in the street, while on their way to the steamer in company with the Minister and his family. Mr. Washburn, after addressing a letter to President Lopez, solemnly protesting against the arrest and detention of members of his Legation and other acts done in Paraguay, proceeded to Buenos Ayres, where he still remains.

These events have naturally produced great excitement in South America, and there exists, of course, much speculation, with some diversity of opinion, as to the course of action proper to be taken in anticipation of instructions from the Government at Washington. Mr. Webb, our Minister at the Court of Brazil, has frankly and with characteristic kindness expressed to me his views as to the proper course to be followed, and has informed me that in the communication which I am now hourly expecting to receive from him he will discuss the affairs of the Paraguayan Mission, and inform me at length of his opinions. I thanked him for the kind interest he manifested in a subject of some embarassment to me, and will give to his letter of advice such careful and respectful consideration as his high character and great experience deserve for it. At the same time, I am confident the Department will not expect of me that I will permit myself to be deterred by the high consideration and respect entertained for Mr. Webb from proceeding at once with the Admiral to the nearest proper point of approach to the capital of Paraguay, for the purpose of promptly advising the Secretary of events as they occur. I make this remark because, in consultation with Mr. Webb, he informed me that it was his opinion that I ought not under any circumstances to proceed beyond Buenos Ayres; that the United States are now in a state of war with Paraguay; that my instructions are therefore abrogated; that, having no power to make peace, I would compromise the dignity of the Government by approaching Paraguayan territory. From these views I am compelled to dissent. I believe it my duty to inform the Secretary of State of all that occurs in Paraguay, and this duty I can peform properly only by proceeding up the Parana river with the squadron.

I have officially acquainted the Admiral with the state of affairs as already communicated to the Department, and informed him that in the absence of instructions from Washington, diplomatic relations with the Government of Paraguay will not be resumed until the two members of the Legation now held by President Lopez are released, and such reparation made as may seem proper in view of the serious character of the offense committed against the honor and dignity of the United States.

[Messrs. Bliss and Masterman were delivered over to Rear Admiral Davis, United States Navy, on the 11th of last month. Official notice of this action, however, was only received by the Washington authorities on Saturday last.—Ed. Eve. Tel.]

COAL AND COLLIERIES.

Brief History of the Great Black Diamond Basin in West Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* contains the following:—

The value of the Monongahela coal fields has never been correctly estimated, simply because it is impossible to compute it. The four thousand acres of coal lands in the "Yough" valley are variously estimated at $2,000,000 and $500,000. They embrace thirteen thousand acres, valued at $4,500,000 and $5,000,000. These figures are preposterously low, as will be seen from the market value of the coal annually mined in these districts. Throughout the Monongahela valley, the coal seam ranges from four and a half to ten feet thick. It extends from Pittsburg to Brownsville, a distance of sixty miles.

The development of the coal trade in the Monongahela valley is simply a repetition of the "Yough" valley. In 1845 there were but three where now there are eighty-five mines. The total amount of coal taken out of the collieries in the Monongahela valley from 1845 to 1865 was 336,752,264 bushels, or 13,097,581 tons, eighty-three per cent. of which was exported. The number of hands employed in the Monongahela collieries is estimated at 4000 and the total population at 18,000. The Monongahela and Youghiogheny valleys have supplied the lower markets on the Ohio and Mississippi during the last twenty years. Some idea of the increase of the business may be obtained from the following figures:—From the middle of August, 1868, to January 4, 1869, less than five months, there were shipped to Cincinnati 5,657,000 bushels, to Louisville 4,693,000 bushels, to Cairo 100,000 bushels, to Memphis 100,000 bushels, to Natchez 100,000 bushels, and to New Orleans 1,668,000 bushels, making a total of 12,318,000 bushels or 439,321 tons.

In addition to this immense quantities are exported over the Pittsburg and Cleveland and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

In giving the foregoing figures, however, we do not give the total amount of the Pittsburg collieries, or their products. The hills immediately joining the city are full of collieries. Many of these belong to our large manufacturing establishments. The ground embraced in the city coal fields is given at 1600 acres, with the preposterously low valuation of $1,600,000. The amount of coal taken out of the city collieries during the past three years is given at 11,209,100 bushels, or 400,325 tons. Here we have one hundred and fifty collieries, employing upwards of 8000 hands, producing about 100,000,000 bushels, or 3,571,428 tons per annum, valued at $15,520,000. Add to this the value of the coke, $2,000,000, and we have a total of $17,520,000. These figures are under rather than over the mark.

The Coal Fields of Chartiers Valley.

Chartiers Valley is also rich in coal deposits. Like the Allegheny, the history of the Chartiers coal trade dates back but a few years. From the progress made during 1867 and 1868 it bids fair to overlap the Allegheny. The total amount of the coal mined in these two valleys annually approximates 8,000 000, bushels.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Murders on the Northwestern Plains.

We find the following private letter from a survivor of a recent Indian massacre, in the Helena (Montana) *Gazette*:—

Fort Benton, Dec. 30.—Dear Chad:—I left Browning on the 1st of November for the mouth of Milk river with twelve men, including myself; arrived at Fort Peck on the evening of the 6th, and left the next morning for Milk river. We had travelled about seven miles when we were surrounded by 300 Sioux Indians. I allowed one Indian to approach the wagon, who first asked where the Crows were and where we were going? I gave him some tobacco, and returned to go back to Fort Peck, when they quickly surrounded us and commenced firing. We fought them a running fight for half a mile, when they succeeded in killing one of the wheel mules; then we had to stand and fight. They rushed within 75 steps of the wagon; four of the men were soon killed. Campbell was on my horse, upon which he made his escape. Moses Solomon was driving the mules; he was shot through the hand, but stuck to the wagon until the Indians were within thirty feet of it. We had a pony leading behind the wagon, which I cut loose, jumped upon, and ran through the Indians, Solomon following me with the mule. A young man named Dwyes mounted behind Solomon and succeeded in making his escape. The Indians fired rapidly, and tried to catch our animals by the bits as we were running through them. How we ever escaped is, and will ever remain, a mystery to me; there was not a single avenue of hope, but certain death met us at every point. The men killed were Richmond McGregor, S. Montgomery, John Thomas, and William Taber. They scalped and mutilated the bodies most horribly, cutting off some of their heads. We got to Fort Peck, and on the second day went back for their bodies. Four of our party at the time of the fight were hunting in the timber, and escaped. The Sioux express their intention of killing every white man from Fort Union to Benton; also of fighting the Crows and Gros Ventres. We killed five Indians in the fight, and wounded many more. Chad., this is not a good place to be in; the Indians shoot very carelessly, and are liable to hit some one. If they attack me at Browning I will try and treat them cordially; I have three pieces of cannon and twenty men, and we are all on the fight. There are upwards of 5000 Sioux within a hundred miles of Fort Benton, and all friendly (?) to the poor whites. We were left without anything to eat, and our bedding being all taken from us, we were in a most deplorable condition. I have had my hair cut short since I got back, for cases of emergency.

Yours truly, A. S. Reed.

THE NORTHWEST.

Affairs in the Red River Country.

The following account of the climate, soil, and present condition of affairs at Red River is extracted from the letter of an officer, published in the Ottawa (Canada) *Times*:—

"So far as I have yet seen, the country is great, inexhaustible, inconceivably rich. Farming here is a pleasure; there is no toil in it, and all who do farm are comfortable, and some wealthy. What do you think of a farmer within boa shot of here worth £7000 or £8000, and selling to the Hudson Bay Company last week £5000 worth of cattle?—a man who came from Lower Canada nineteen years ago not worth sixpence.

"The half-breeds are the only people here who are starving. Five thousand of them have to be fed this winter, and it is their own fault—they won't farm. They will hunt buffaloes, drive ox carts five hundred miles up and five hundred miles back to St. Cloud, at the rate of twenty miles a day—do anything but farm. Hitherto it was so easy to live here that it did not matter whether they farmed or not; but the grasshoppers put a stop to that last summer, and now they are on their beam ends. As for the farmers—Scotch, English, and French—not one of them requires relief, other than seed wheat, which they are quite able to pay for. This is the true state of the case here, but it does not lessen the claims upon humanity. It will take £40,000 to feed the people through to next fall, but the £40,000 will be forthcoming. As to the future of this country, it is as inevitable as to-morrow's sunrise. The climate is delightful; the weather just now—and there is no appearance of a change—is clear, cloudless, bland, and inspiring; and the thermometer has not sunk below thirty degrees for a week. In deep winter there a short spells of severe weather, but they are short: so they all tell me, and certainly my experience so far justifies the assertion. I never felt such fine weather in November in Canada as we have here just now, and there is an exhilaration in it quite new to me."

MARQUIS OF BUTE.

A Further Account of the Young Millionaire.

We have already given some account of the great estates in England to which the young Marquis of Bute falls heir, with an income of $1,500,000 a year. The London *News* has some later intelligence concerning the Marquis:—

"After a long abeyance the name and honors of the Marquis of Bute are again filling their place in public affairs, under circumstances of a nature to command attention. It is only three months since the world was reminded of the extraordinary position which the wearer of that title, then just attaining his majority, was about to take up. The son of a man remarkable for ability and enterprise, he found himself master of an income of £300,000 a year, from perfectly safe and rapidly increasing sources. His social importance was such that a large portion of the British public were not untruly said at the time to have gone mad with joyous sympathy with the owner of such prodigious wealth. Several Scotch and Welsh counties made holiday on his birthday, and thousands of our fellow-countrymen employed in his coal pits, iron mines, ports, and docks, for four-and-twenty hours made his felicity their own. A fleet of forty gaily decorated steamers conveyed the Marquis across the British Channel to Cardiff, as became the owner of the fourth part of the empire. The Marquis was born a great man; his ancestors had been hereditary sheriffs of Bute for five centuries, and one of them had been a First Minister of the Crown. But it was his wealth from which the thought of his importance set out, and to which it returned. When people had got tired of the monotony of the phrase, 'Three hundred thousand a year,' they set to analyzing the expression and recombining its elements.

"The master of three hundred thousand pounds a year has done a thing which his Mentors in the press and his jubilant friends and dependants in Scotland and Wales would have been the very last persons to applaud. This exalted nobleman, this great landowner, this favored heir of every gift of fortune, has taken up his honors, wealth, and influence, and laid them in the lap of the Church of Rome. The statement we reproduced on Saturday from a Roman Catholic contemporary, that the Marquis of Bute had been received into the Church of Rome, has had doubt cast upon it; but it is strictly and unquestionably true. Various details are currently reported, for which we can discover no authority; but that the Marquis of Bute has been received into the communion of Rome by Monseignor Capel, an English priest, is certain. This is in some respects the most valuable prize which the Church of Rome has made among us for very many years. The good ship Marquis of Bute was among vessels like a Dutch galleon heavily freighted with pieces of eight, and to see it boarded, taken in tow, and finally carried into port, by the cruiser the Cross Keys, is almost too much for English patience. There is no help for it, however. The Marquis has only exercised a right of which we are all very proud, the right of individual judgment; and although in this instance he seems to exercise and renounce this right by one and the same act, still nobody can really forfeit the right to profit by the lessons of experience."

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The New York Officials Find Another "Clue."

It must be confessed that a vast amount of nonsense has been written about this now celebrated murder. Theories have been advanced and exploded, suspected persons have been arrested and discharged, not to mention those still held in custody on what is alleged to be very slight evidence, until, at length, the public is becoming convinced that the police and authorities are absolutely in the dark in the matter, and know not where to turn or in what direction to look for the assassin or his accomplice. The latest information respecting the murder comes from a criminal lawyer, who recently informed Coroner Flynn that he on one occasion was employed to defend two men who were on trial for the commission of a burglary. He says he saw these two men morning after morning prowling around the neighborhood where the murder was committed, and about that time, evidently on the watch for something. He further states that one of them wore a coat, he thinks, corresponding exactly with the portion of the one torn from the back of the assassin. He has no doubt that he could identify the two men. The portion of the coat and the hat belonging to the assassin are to be shown him to-day, that he may see whether he can identify the articles as a portion of those worn by either of the men. His story will probably prove to be fully as illusory as either of the others that have been exploded. From all the information that can be obtained by the police, the act was not premeditated, but was rather the work of a reckless drunken bravo, as was shown by the remark of the companion of the murderer—"Don't do it, Jim"—when the latter started to go across the street to attack Mr. Rogers, and also by his failure to come to the assistance of his comrade at any time during the struggle. Besides, Mr. Rogers was not in the habit of sweeping the walk, especially at that hour in the morning, the task being generally left to the domestics. Coroner Flynn has also received intelligence that one, at least, is in Great Britain, but this is looked upon as doubtful. Should the men ever be apprehended, it will probably be the result of lucky accident. Certainly, the chances of finding them seem anything but promising at present.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

THE CABINET SLATE.

It is Again Revised.

The following is the new Cabinet "slate," revised and corrected for the week ending the 23d inst.:—

Secretary of State — Mr. Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. David A. Wells of New York.

Temporary Secretary of War—General John M. Schofield, United States Army, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—Admiral D. D. Porter, United States Navy, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Interior—Hon. Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio.

Postmaster-General—Mr. Wadsworth of Kentucky.

Attorney-General—Hon. James F. Wilson of Iowa.

The *quidnuncs* and pokenoses will wager any reasonable amount that five of the above seven names will prove correct. Even the contemplated temporary retention of General Schofield is very distasteful to the several officers who rank him, as it is virtually placing him over their heads, and making them, his seniors, subject to his commands. Major-General Sheridan, for example, would be compelled to comply with the orders of Secretary of War Schofield, albeit Schofield is his junior as a general officer of the line, being a brigadier-general only. While there might be some justification for this anomalous military status in time of war, it is certainly unprecedented in time of peace. The resignation, however, by General Schofield of his commission as brigadier-general in the army would at once place these objections *hors de combat*. In view of the inevitable and foreshadowed rupture between President Grant and the ultra radicals, which will bring the entire conservative vote of the country in one solid mass to the support of the President, General Schofield is to then give way to General George B. McClellan of New Jersey, who will reorganize the army throughout its entire length and breadth, from Alpha to Omega, and place it upon a footing second to none in Europe.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CHICAGO.

In a State of Chronic Complaint.

The city of Chicago is in a state of chronic complaint. Its latest grievance is that there are 19,000 children who cannot get into the public schools, because there are no schools for them to get into. Instead of devoting $500,000 to building thirty-seven school-houses at $13,500 each, which would each accommodate 520 children, the city Board of Education built six school-houses which would accommodate only 882 pupils each, the six costing $415,099, and then laid out $50,000 on another school-house, the whole providing accommodations for only 5500 pupils. It is stated, too, that these new facilities were for grammar-school children, who were not in need of additional accommodation, while the primary scholars are still out of doors and the money is all expended. And herein the people of Chicago differ from the people in the rural districts of our own State, in that they build two splendid school-houses; while in the rural regions here the shabby and cheap schoolhouses are devoid of what are considered necessaries even in Chicago. But, in both instances, the effect is precisely the same—the children are driven away and ignorance is thereby enlarged. —*N. Y. World.*

Official Embezzlement.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of St. Louis have found true bills against Joseph Deggendorf and Robert A. Watt, comptroller and ex-comptroller of that city, for embezzlement of funds committed to their charge. The indictment against Deggendorf reads as follows:

"The Grand Jury set forth that Joseph Deggendorf, on the 1st day of November, 1867, then and there being an officer of the city of St. Louis, to wit:—Comptroller of the said city, did then and there feloniously embezzle and fraudulently convert to his own use, and take, and make away with, and secrete with intent to embezzle and convert to his own use, a portion of the moneys belonging to the city of St. Louis, $29,183 in money, without the assent of said city, and which then and there had come into his possession and under his care by virtue of said office."

Mr. Watt was Mr. Deggendorf's predecessor in the office of Comptroller. While in that position, and since, he has been engaged extensively in speculating in coal oil, corner lots, and various other things, and has the reputation of having laid up a handsome fortune.

Mr. Watt is charged with embezzling $95,000 in bonds and coupons. He gave bail in $30,000.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Duties on Imported Medicines—A Memorial for their Repeal—The Work of the Present Session of Congress.

Advices from Fortress Monroe

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Tax on Imported Drugs.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Sixteen physicians of this city have presented a memorial to the Senate against the existing duty imposed on foreign drugs and medicines in daily common use, they being articles which do not come in competition with any of our domestic products inasmuch as they are not the growth or production of our country.

In some instances these duties are more than 150 per cent., thus imposing burdens on the sick as well as an onerous tax on the country medical practitioners, who furnish medicines for which the poor are not able to pay. Owing to the high tax, medicines are so adulterated that it is difficult to obtain them in a pure and genuine state. As they are necessaries and not luxuries, the memorialists pray that the tax be taken off, and that the same amount be derived from luxuries.

The Work of the Present Session

In the discussion on Saturday, preliminary to taking up Mr. Boutwell's suffrage bill in the House, the condition of the public business not before Congress was stated, and it appears that there is much to be done before the 4th of March. With two exceptions, all of the appropriation bills are yet to be considered.

Mr. Washburne gave notice that he would move to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering them some time during the present week. Besides this bill there are two important special orders, one bill relating to the Pacific Railroad and the other to the funding bill of Mr. Lynch, of Maine. Both of those bills will be earnestly urged by their friends respectively.

Besides those mentioned there are to be considered election cases from Georgia and Louisiana, both of which will occupy considerable time.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Surprising Order from the War Department.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 23.—There was quite an excitement here yesterday morning, created by the receipt of an order from the War Department which relieves nearly every officer now on duty with the artillery schools, and assigns others in their places. The change will not take place until the first of May next, but when it does it will scatter the officers of the school from Maine to Florida, not forgetting our recently acquired territorial possession of Alaska. Of the officers now here, General Barry remains in command, and the entire staff of General Hays, who it is understood has been ordered to other duties, and whose place will be filled by some other field officer of artillery. Of the captains on duty, two will remain, J. B. Shinn of the 3d, and J. B. Campbell of the 4th. Brevet Colonel E. B. Williston, Captain of the 2d Artillery, is ordered to Kodiac Island, Alaska, and will be succeeded by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin, Captain 2d Artillery. Brevet Colonel Guy V. Henry is ordered to New York harbor, who is succeeded by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Samuel S. Elder, of the 1st Artillery. Brevet Major B. F. Rittenhouse, 5th Artillery, is ordered to Florida, while Captain James W. Piper succeeds him. The first and second lieutenants are scattered about, some going to Maine, some to the Dry Tortugas, and others to California and the Pacific coast.

FROM CHICAGO.

Murder by a Woman—A Detective Fatally Wounded by a Criminal.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—The *Tribune's* despatch from Denver (Colorado) reports the killing of a man named Maguire at Georgetown, last night, in a saloon, by a woman.

To-day's Omaha *Herald's* correspondence from the new Sioux reservation predicts much trouble next spring from the Sioux and Northern Cheyennes.

At an early hour this morning Fred. Sticker, a private detective, entered Keller's saloon, No. 96 Dearborn street, in quest of Daniel Boechler, a discharged employe, who was suspected of fraud against his employer. While there Boechler attacked the detective and cut his head so severely with a hatchet that his recovery is pronounced hopeless. The murderer was arrested.

FROM HARRISBURG.

No Quorum in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Harrisburg, Jan. 25.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock this A. M., but as only four Senators were present they adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Arrest of a Forger.

Buffalo, Jan. 25.—Cassius M. Andrews was arrested here yesterday afternoon, charged with issuing some thirty forged checks on business houses. His trunk was well stocked with clothing, furs, etc., obtained by means of forged checks. He has been committed to jail for further examination.

Fire at Brighton, Mass.

Boston, Jan. 25.—The extensive pork packing and lard establishment of Boynton, Swallow & Co., in Brighton, was burnt last night. Loss, $50,000; partial insurance.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 25.—Stocks steady and strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 103; Reading, 96¾; Canton Company, 40; Erie, 38½; Cleveland and Toledo, 106½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 124; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 93½; New York Central, 165; Cumberland preferred, 38½; Virginia 6s, 63¾; Missouri 6s, 87¾; 5-20s, 1862, 113¼; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 110¾; new do., 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 103. Gold, 136. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Jan. 25—A. M.—Consols, 93¾ for money and 93¾@93¾ for account. U. S. 5-20s, 75½. The Stock market is steady; Erie, 26; Illinois Central, 92½.

Liverpool, Jan. 25—A. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 11¼@11½d.; middling Orleans, 11¼@11½d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

London, Jan. 25—A. M.—Common Rosin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 58s.@58s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Jan. 25—P. M.—Consols, 93¾; U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady. Stocks firm.

Liverpool, Jan. 25—P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, afloat, 11½. Lard, 72s. 6d. Tallow, 47s.

Havre, Jan. 25—P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady.

This Evening's Quotations.

London, Jan. 25—3 P. M.—Consols, 93¾ for money and account. American securities dull.

Frankfort, Jan. 25—3 P. M.—U. S. 5-20s, 79 5-16. Business small.

Liverpool, Jan. 25—3 P. M.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LYNCHING.

Attempt to Hang a Murderer in Iowa.

The Chicago *Journal's* McGregor (Iowa) correspondence of the 22d inst. says:—

Prairie du Chien, Wis., was yesterday the scene of great excitement, caused by the announcement of the death of E. Wright, the victim of the late robbery and murder in that town last Thursday morning. His murderer, who was captured at Blue River yesterday, and fully identified by the murdered man before he died, was confined in the new jail. An excited crowd gathered and demanded admittance, threatening to lynch the prisoner. Sheriff Harrington swore in special officers, placed them in the prison and adopted every measure to protect his prisoner and uphold the majesty of the law. About 4 o'clock the crowd had increased to six or seven hundred persons, and the square around the prison was packed with sleighs bringing persons from the surrounding country to witness what promised to be another Reno affair. The prisoner could distinctly hear the cries of the mob, and was almost paralyzed with fear, but his wife, who was in a cell fronting the mob, viewed them from the barred window with a stolid indifference. The crowd pressed close up to the main entrance of the prison, and threats of violence to the sheriff were freely uttered, but the determined front of eight armed men, with Sheriff Harrington at their head, finally awed them, and after lingering until 5:30 o'clock in the evening, they dispersed, vowing to return that night and renew the attempt. Sheriff Harring on increased his force to forty men in the prison, and at 11:30 last night had his prisoner conveyed in a close carriage to a point a few miles outside the town, on the line of the St Paul Railroad, and put on a freight train for Milwaukee, and so prevented another act of bloodshed and violation of law.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Second Disaster in Newark.

On Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock, the boiler in Jacob Conradi's iron foundry and machine shop in Newark, N. J., exploded, wounding two persons very severely. The foundry is situated on Belmont avenue, near the Clinton township line. Four men were at work in the place, two of whom escaped without injury. Mr. Conradi, who was in charge of the engine, was severely scalded about the breast and face. He was removed to his residence, where he was attended by two surgeons. They have but little hope of his recovery. A lad named Reinhard, son of ex Alderman Reinhard, was also terribly burned about the abdomen and head. The roof of the building, a brick structure, was blown off and one side demolished. An adjoining residence was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before any great damage had been done. The bottom of the boiler was blown out, and the whole immense weight of iron was lifted from its bed and carried for some distance. No cause is assigned for the explosion. The two persons injured, Jacob Conradi and the lad Reinhard, were suffering extremely last evening. The boy, who is but ten years of age, is in the most precarious condition, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Conradi's face exhibits a horrible aspect, the moustache and goatee having been blown off, and the flesh being literally cooked. It is supposed that he is also injured internally.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Monday, Jan. 25, 1869.

The Money market has undergone but little change. Loans on Government securities are readily effected at 6 per cent., and at 7@9 per cent. on mixed collaterals.

Business at the Stock board was dull, and prices were hardly as strong. Government and State securities were firmly held. City 6s sold at 100¼ for the new certificates, a decline of ⅛; 97 was bid for the old.

Reading changed hands at 48@48 3-16; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½; and Camden and Amboy at 124, dividend off; 26¾ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; and 33¾ for Catawissa preferred.

Canal shares were moderately active, with sales of Schuylkill Navigation at 10¼, and Lehigh Navigation at 31½.

Bank and Passenger Railway shares were neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 City 6s, New	100¼	18 sh Reading	43		
$1000 do	100¼	50 do	48⅜		
$ 900 do	100⅛	50 do	C. 43 1-16		
$1000 Leh 6s, gold	90	10 do	43 1-16		
$4000 do	89⅞	5 do	43⅝		
$1000 do	89⅞	100 do	43⅝		
$1000 do	89⅞	21 do	43⅝		
$1000 W Jersey 6s	90	100 do	B. 43 3-16		
4 sh C & Am	124	200 sh Sch N Stk	31¼		
55 sh Penna R	57⅜	100 do	31¼		
17 do	57⅜	100 sh Leh N Stk	C. 31½		
100 sh N Y & M	4½	100 sh Gr & Coates	33		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112¼@112½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅝@113¼; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108¼@108⅝; do. 1868, 103⅞@109¼; 10-40s, 107⅛@108¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135⅞@135½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112½@112¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113¼@113½; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 110¼@110¾; July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, 108⅝@109; do. 1868, 108¼@109⅛; 10-40s, 107⅛@108⅛. Union Pacific bonds, 101@101½. Gold, 136¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; do. 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do. 1865, new, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108¼@109; do., 1868, 108⅜@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107¼@108. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 136¼@136⅛; Silver, 131@132½.

The New York Money Market.

From the Tribune.

"Gold opened on Saturday at 136, sold at 135⅞, 136⅜, closing at 136¼. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $51,096,000, and the balances $2,764,747. The exports of gold and silver of all descriptions for the day amounted to $928,070, of which half a million was in American gold coin. The whole export for the week is $1,100,144. The Treasury Office received for customs $2,614,684, and paid out $2,386,210 for gold interest on the public debt.

"Government bonds opened firm, with a good demand from investors. Small coupon bonds are scarce, and command from ⅛@⅜ higher premium than the large bonds. The market is also bare of registered bonds, and liberal shipments of coupon bonds were sent to Washington for conversion. The demand for registered bonds steadily increases, as being safer to hold than the coupons. At the close the market showed an advance of ⅛ per cent., closing strong."

From the Herald.

"The week closed upon an easy money market. The rate on call loans between stock houses was generally seven per cent., but upon Government collaterals among the bankers the rate was six. On the last day in particular prime houses and favored customers were able to borrow all they needed at the lower rate. Late in the day lenders were offering very freely at six per cent., and were compelled to take five upon their balances rather than have them lie over until Monday without interest. The money market is in a satisfactory condition. The proposed legislation in Congress on the subject of the national banks gives confidence to the public that the disturbances, artificial and otherwise, when used to create so frequent and so annoying fluctuations in the rate of interest will not return. Currency is not arriving so abundantly from the West. From Chicago it is reported that Eastern exchange was something in excess of the demand, and sales between banks were made at par. The feeling, however, was a little better towards the close. At Cincinnati exchange is just equal to the demand.

"The gold market fluctuated in sympathy with heavy shipments of specie, which for the week amounted to over a million of dollars. This large sum was the result of the delayed shipment of the previous week, and of the high price of foreign exchange. The highest point touched was 136⅝. The 'bull' efforts to raise the premium are of the most determined character, and are a portion of the grand plan which is at present operating in all the markets of Wall street. A few weeks since there was a very general impression that gold must go down, and it was sold 'short' to a large extent in consequence. The covering by this interest also tends to create a demand for gold. The 'bulls' are making use of the large increase in imports for the expired portion of the present year to help inflate the price, while it is asserted that the cotton crop of 1868-9 will not be as large as originally anticipated, and that a greater portion of it will be used for our own mills. Again, the planters in the South are beginning to demand gold in payment for their cotton, and a great deal of foreign exchange is drawn for in the Southern cities. Foreign exchange is firmer and keeps up the gold premium. It is advanced on account of a scarcity of commercial and cotton bills. The planters and dealers in Southern cities are holding on to what is left of the last crop with the expectation of getting higher prices. This expectation was induced by the cotton gamblers in New York, who have temporarily put the price up as a speculation against the heavy 'short' interest in the staple. The New York market is much above the Liverpool market; so that the consequence is very evident. When the fall comes it will be with a rush, and holders will fail to realize even the fair prices ruling a few weeks ago. The Southern press foresee this result and are warning the planters not to keep their cotton."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	165½	West. Union Tel.	36⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	38½	Cleve. & Toledo R.	105½
Ph. and Read. R.	95⅞	Toledo & Wabash	62½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	94	Mil. & St. Paul R.	73⅝
Cle. and Pitt R.	93¼	Adams Express	59
Chi. and N. W. com.	89¼	Wells, Fargo	26½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89	Tennessee 6s, New	67⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	133	Gold	136½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	124	Market firm.	
Pacific Mail Steam.	120⅞		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, Jan. 25.—The Flour market is quiet at Saturday's quotations. A few hundred barrels were disposed of in lots for the supply of the home consumers at $5@5 25 for superfine, $6@6·50 for extras, $7@7 75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $8 75@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7·50@7·75. Corn Meal is unchanged.

The demand for Wheat is confined to prime lots to supply the immediate wants of the local millers; sales of red at $1·70@1 90. Rye is steady at $1·60@1·62 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is quiet at former rates; sales of new yellow at 88@90c., afloat, and 90@91c. in the cars and from store. Oats are rather weak; sales of 3000 bushels at 73@75c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and the receipts as well as the stocks are light; sales of 400 bushels at $8@8·75 for common and fair, and $9@9·25 for good; Timothy is held at $3 75; and Flaxseed at $2 60@2 65.

Whisky is offered at 98c.@$1 ₱ gallon for Western in wood and iron-bound packages.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, Jan. 25.—The Cattle market was moderately active this week, but prices were unchanged; 1780 head sold at 9½@10c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 8@9c. for fair to good do.; and 5@7c. ₱ lb. gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
74, Owen Smith, Western, 6¼@9¼, gr.
30, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@9, gr.
30, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 5@7½, gr.
100, P. McFilien, Western, 8@10, gr.
80, P. Hathaway, Western, 7½@9¼, gr.
50, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester co., 8@10¼, gr.
25, B. McFilien, Western, 8@9, gr.
90, James McFilien, Western, 8@9, gr.
40, E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 9@9¼, gr.
129, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@9½, gr.
130, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9¼, gr.
135, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9¼, gr.
100, T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 5¼@9¼, gr.
45, H. Chain, W. Penna, 6@7, gr.
120, John Smith & Bro, Western, 7@10, gr.
60, L. Frank, Western, 6¼@8, gr.
75, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 6¼@8, gr.
80, Hope & Co., Western, 7@9¼, gr.
47, M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 6@7, gr.
19, B. Baldwin, Chester co., 7@8¾, gr.
20, J. Clemson, Chester co., 8½@9¼, gr.
23, D. Branson, Chester co., 7@9¼, gr.
15, James Auil, Western, 7@7½, gr.
26, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 6½@10.
30, Kimble & Wallace, Chester co., 6½@9½, gr.
36, J. McArdle, Western, 6@9¼, gr.
36, C. A. Murphy, Maryland, 5@9½, gr.
47, Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7, gr.
30, Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@7, gr.

Cows were without change; 125 head sold at $40@65 for springers, and $50@85 ₱ head for cow and calf.

Sheep were higher; 6000 head sold at 6@8c. ₱ lb. gross, as to condition.

Hogs were firmly held; 3000 head sold at $15·50 @16 ₱ 100 lbs. net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Arrived, steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 25.—Arrived, steamship Etna, yesterday, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 25.—Arrived to-day, steamship Herman, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

China Advancing.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The news from China shows that the old exclusive empire is advancing with the age. The Burlingame mission and the manner in which it has been received are producing the best effects upon the Chinese Government and people. Steam and the telegraph will do much more. It is really surprising to see how the former exclusive regulations and intercourse with regard to foreigners are breaking down one by one. The Yang-Chow affair has been settled satisfactorily, and the Chinese Government, under the liberal policy of Prince Kung, has proclaimed freedom of action and protection to foreign religious establishments, missionaries, and travellers. Americans are working at the Chefoo gold mines as freely and as safely as they could in their own country. Evidently an extraordinary revolution is going on in China. Now is the time for our enterprising citizens to extend their inventions and trade with the empire, and for the East India Telegraph Company and the Pacific Telegraph Company to lay their cables to China and along its coasts. Looking at the liberal dispesition of the Chinese Government, there appears no reason to doubt that concessions would be made for telegraphs in the interior if the concession already granted for a line along the coast to connect the principal cities and seaports were carried out. Now is the time for American enterprise to get a strong foothold in that rich and populous empire.

The House Instructing the Senate.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is said a petition is being circulated in the house of Representatives for the signatures of members to ask the Senate not to confirm any more nominations that may be sent in by President Johnson. Now, while we think it would comport better with good taste for the retiring President to leave appointments not necessary to be made to the incoming President, we cannot ignore the fact that Mr. Johnson is the actual Executive, and has the right to do what he is doing. But this interference on the part of the House of Representative is an impertinent assumption. They were not sent to Washington for any such purpose; they have nothing whatever to do with appointments, and they are stepping beyond their duties. The Senate will know how to act without instruction from the House, and it ought not to pay any attention to such a petition as that which is being circulated. When any nomination comes before the Senate the question should not be made a political or partisan one, but simply, will the public service be promoted or not? No rule should be made that will not allow Senators to act freely at any time upon this principle.

The Paris Conference—Probable Results.

From the N. Y. Times.

The deliberations of the Conference on the Greco-Turkish affair having been brought to a conclusion by the adoption of a "recommendation" to the Hellenic Government, embodying the main points of the Turkish demands, and the Greek Minister at Paris having been embarrassed by the interruption of telegraphic communications, a special messenger has been despatched to Athens, bearing the terms of the "recommendation," and instructed to demand an answer within five days. The Great Powers, that is to say, have joined in an *ultimatum* to King George, requiring him to comply with the manifest dictates of international law. And under the circumstances, it was difficult to see what else the Great Powers could be expected to do. Greece was brought up before the Conference, as it were, on a charge of having broken her neutrality, violated the law of nations, and endangered the peace of Europe. The evidence was overwhelming—Greece even gloried in the crime charged against her—and the verdict naturally assumed the shape of a warning and a "recommendation" which practically amounts to a decree that the Government of Athens shall bind itself over to keep the peace.

Five days are to be allowed for deliberation on the part of the Hellenic Government. If, at the expiration of that period, Greece persists in her present attitude, and refuses to be guided by the ruling of the Conference, it is to be presumed that Turkey will at once proceed to active hostilities, with the tacit assent of all the powers represented in the Conference. Even Russia would, in that case, be debarred from striking in on behalf of her favorite catspaw. Despite all vague assertions to the contrary, there is no evidence whatever that the Bulgarians or Armenians, or any other of the numerous Christian races inhabiting Turkish territory, are actuated by any very strong sympathy with the Greeks. There is nothing more fallacious than the assumption that, because the Greeks are Christians, the latter are likely to make common cause with the former. In many matters the Greeks and the other branches of Oriental Christians regard each other with cool indifference, in many others with actual ill-will. In any case, the neutrality of all European powers being assured, there can be little doubt of the ability of Turkey to speedily coerce Greece and repress any rising that may take place in her own dominions.

But we scarcely think it possible that Greece can be foolhardy enough to plunge into a ruinous war without the prospect of an ally, or even, as far as can be seen, of anything like a serious diversion of her enemy's resources in the shape of internal disturbance. Even the Persian difficulty—of which, by the way, we have heard no more—would not prevent Turkey from at once concentrating the whole of her fleet in Greek waters, and inflicting injuries on Greece from which she would be long in recovering. It would be sheer madness on the part of the Hellenic Government to risk a war. As for the report that a Greek war-ship had fired into a French sloop, we can only suppose that, if true, it was the result of accident. Even Greece, with all her audacity, could scarcely bring upon herself, knowingly, the sharp chastisement which France would most assuredly administer in such a case. We fancy the Hellenic Government will take a wise view of the situation, and adapt its action to circumstances. Peace will be preserved, and the Eastern Question postponed till a more convenient season.

The Radicals Alarmed at Their Own Work.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

Is the editor of the New York *Evening Post* crazy? Read the following extract from one of his editorials:—

"The independence and rights of the States are as absolutely essential to its harmonious working as the supremacy, in certain respects, of the Federal power. Without the independence of the States, indeed, there would be no security for individual rights. Popular liberty is only upheld and made practicable by local self-government."

Are we to believe that our contemporary has really been converted to the principles of the Democratic party, which he has used so much space in maligning since the election of the "late lamented," or is he only wandering in his mind under the presence of the abominations which he has helped bring upon our country? Nothing can be plainer than the truth he states that there is no hope for American liberty except in the "independence and rights of the States." That sentence alone is like a death-warrant to the radical party, which has spent all its force in overthrowing the independence and rights of the States for the purpose of fixing negro equality upon the white people of the Southern States, and ultimately of enforcing negro voting over the whole country.

But at last this fierce organ of the worst type of radical mongrelism shrinks with alarm from the consequences of this long and bloody crusade upon the rights and independence of the States. May we take it for a sign of returning reason among the most violent of the politically insane? May we hope that the same signs of repentance will, before long, appear in the columns of the *Tribune*, the *Times*, and other papers which have so persistently sneered at State rights, and upheld Federal despotism, for more than six horrid years?

But if the *Evening Post* is repentant, there is now an opening for it to expostulate with Congress; for the Judiciary Committee have fixed upon a bill which actually abolishes the constitutions of the States in the most vital matter of controlling their own suffrage. This bill even goes so far as to put heavy fines and imprisonment upon all who demur to its *dictum* in this particular. It proposes to use the prisons, which are the sole property and institutions of the States, to incarcerate the citizens thereof for obeying their own constitutions, which every State officer has to take a solemn oath to "obey, protect, and defend." It is said that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad;" but this is no madness brought about by the gods—it is a devil's madness, and it ought to send to the devil every villain who proposes such a measure.

The Clarendon-Johnson Treaty.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The alleged draft of the Alabama claims treaty, published by a paper which has achieved a wide reputation for inventive correspondence, shews either that a very bungling treaty has been framed or a very clumsy invention has been published. Apart from its combined verbosity and obscurity, so unworthy to characterize a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, the mere literary errors with which it abounds render it a curiosity. It purports to provide that the two Governments shall each appoint two commissioners, who shall agree upon a "third" (meaning a fifth) as an umpire. If they cannot agree on the fifth commissioner, they shall select two, either of whom (by lot) shall act as umpire in case of difference. The umpire is apparently selected anew on each claim on which they differ. On certain claims, therefore, there will in reality be three American and two English commissioners, and on others three English and two American, the question which Government is entitled to appoint the umpire being determined by lot. It would have been simpler, with the same result, to decide the claims by lot at once. They are to be heard not on the testimony or arguments of the citizen claimants, but on such documents and arguments as may be furnished by the two Governments. If the Commissioners fail to agree, the arbitrator decides the claim, unless two of the Commissioners desire that the head of some friendly Government shall act as arbitrator, in which case it is wholly withdrawn from the operation of the Commission, and the two Governments must select such friendly sovereign, or if they do not the claim is barred. For every claim existing in favor of citizens of either Government against the other, and growing out of events which occurred between February 8, 1853, and the date of the ratification of this treaty, whether submitted to the Commission or decided by them or not, is thereafter barred, *i. e.*, rejected. This seems very much like the bargain which the white hunter proposed to the red man:—"Now, shall I take the turkey while you take the crow, or will you take the crow while I take the turkey?" If Mr. Reverdy Johnson can discover where Clarendon "says turkey" to him, we cannot. Let us see.

Though the treaty talks about claims of British residents against the United States, it is well understood that such claims, whether of Confederate bondholders, who would like to have President Grant pay them the money they lent the Rebellion, or owners of blockade-runners whose vessels were captured by our navy and condemned by our courts, are all trumped-up, bogus offsets; and any American Minister who sets a trap to lure our Government into becoming liable for these claims will earn the bitter condemnation of our entire people. *We* are the claimants. We alone are the aggrieved party. Nobody knows this better than the British Government. Instead of our bill being merely for the vessels destroyed by the English pirates, amounting to only ten or twenty millions of dollars, it should be for the value of our entire commerce which these privateers swept from the seas. If England pays merely for the vessels actually destroyed, and retains the vast profits she has secured by driving all freights into British bottoms, grasping all our navigation and retaining it up to the present time, she comes out of the entire affair with a net profit of hundreds of millions of dollars. Now, how will Mr. Reverdy Johnson's treaty work? The commissioners first differ. They then cast lots to see whether the arbitrator on this claim shall be the one selected by the British Commissioners only, or the one chosen by ours only. If the lot decides in their favor, the claim is submitted solely to one British Commissioner; if in ours, they have one chance more. For the first question on which the arbitrator decides is only the right to recover. The commissioners may differ on the amount. If so, they cast lots again for the arbitrator, and if they get him they have chance No. 2 to escape the payment. But if they lose the arbitrator both on the question of recovery and of amount, so that the decision of the commission would result in favor of the American claimant, the two British Commissioners may demand that the question be submitted to Napoleon III or some other foreign ruler. If we fail to agree, that is an end of the remedy, if not a bar to the claim. Here are three chances of escape by England to one of payment. Now suppose the English Rebel bondholders and blockade-runners present their claims. The Commissioners toss up a copper to decide who shall have the umpire on the question of liability. If the umpire appointed by the two English Commissioners shall be selected, he decides that the United States, by recognizing the Confederacy as an alien enemy and a belligerent power, and then conquering it and succeeding to its assets, became responsible for its debts. Is this a question which, by the trickery of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the United States are to be wheedled into submitting to some one umpire appointed by two British commissioners, and who may be, for aught we could say, Mr. Laird or Mr. Roebuck himself? But should the lot decide that this question is to be decided by the American umpire, the two British commissioners may demand that it be submitted to Napoleon III, who it may be assumed would hold in favor of Confederate bondholders. There is nothing in the treaty to show that the commissioners may not demand that a question be withdrawn from the commission and submitted to a foreign potentate after as well as before it has been passed upon by the umpire selected by themselves.

It is, perhaps, worth noting that the Commissioners are to have six months for the reception of claims, two years for their decision if decided by themselves, six months more for the submission of any claim to a foreign potentate, and eighteen months after its final decision for payment, during which time the claims run without interest. This postponement of the payment of all claims allowed for four years without interest is equivalent to a reduction of their amount by nearly or quite one-fourth. In short, we think there are sufficient evidences in the professed draft to brand it as an utter failure, a fraud on American claimants, and a treaty which the Senate will overwhelmingly refuse to sanction.

General Buchanan's Testimony.

From the N. Y. World.

That prowling adventurer who styles himself the Governor of Louisiana receives a severe chastisement at the hand of General Buchanan, in a letter written by that officer to a surreptitious person named Kellogg, who assumes to represent Louisiana in the Senate of the United States. His bogus excellency having stated that the police force of New Orleans was disloil—a charge, by-the-by, very much relied on to upset the late election in Louisiana and juggle the electoral vote thereof to Grant—the General informs us that "its chief had been appointed by General Sheridan, and its members generally by Mayor Heath himself, an appointee of the same general, and hence the idea of calling it a disloyal force struck me as not only improper, but at absolute variance with probability." Which is snub one for the adventurer. Furthermore, this person having asserted that "the State"—so the fellow calls it, meaning, of course, his own little knot of greedy insects—"the State had no friend in General Buchanan," that officer responds that, in the troubled times at the election, "the Governor became alarmed," and that only to him, General Buchanan, was it due that the life of that worthy and his brother-worms was preserved, for which we are not altogether so grateful to the General as perhaps we ought to be. But, be that as it may, here is carpet-bag inexactness number two. These people, having no root in popular respect, shriek and wail and rush at the first pinch to the military, and then, when the military have saved them, are so true to nature as to heave up the leg against their protectors. Still furthermore, saith this bogus functionary, that in these troubles General Buchanan told General Rousseau that, in view of the magnitude of the uprising, he, General Rousseau, "would be as much justified in retiring with his troops as he would be before an enemy of superior force"—all of which is meant to convey horrid ideas of Louisiana disloilty, only in comes the General yet a third time to declare that here again has Warmouth been entirely untrue.

Now in all this there is a pregnant lesson. For base purposes there has been a persistent effort to malign and traduce the unfortunate people of Louisiana; to represent them as utterly lawless, bloodthirsty, and treacherous; and, while painting them thus darkly, to hold up those lice of Egypt that now overrun them as suffering and tender angels of light. The contrary of this picture has been presented to us in succession by General Hancock, by the late General Rousseau, and now by General Buchanan. Each in the turn of his administration has been forced to reprehend the carpet-bag *régime*, and bear testimony to the fair disposition of those whom it asperses; and, were anything needed to heighten the force of this cumulative evidence, it would be found in the current statement that this pretended Governor, the *fons et origo* of all these calumnies, was cashiered from the United States army at Vicksburg by General Grant for lying.

Effete Twaddle.

From the N. Y. World.

It is a curious illustration of what may be not uncivilly called the *Tribune's* congenital incapacity of comprehending questions of political economy, that it incessantly discusses the issues of free trade or protection as if it were a purely American issue, and an issue not of fundamental laws regulating the intercourse of man with man, but of partisan manœuvring for local victories. Thursday, for example, it got into a dreadful passion with the *Evening Post* of this city as being the insidious representative of the heresies of "Calhoun, McDuffie, R. J. Walker," etc., in a church whose pillars are and should be "Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay, Hezekiah Niles, Rollin C. Mallory," etc. etc. It declares that for its part it would be willing to live, "being a protectionist, with Republicans who are free-traders, on the basis of mutual toleration!"

We should like to see a "basis of mutual toleration" laid down on which the believers in economical law could stand up beside the infidels of economical law, to support, for example, the wood-screw swindle of the Eastern manufacturers, or the copper-mine swindle of the Lake Superior speculators!

What the *Tribune* cannot understand is the simple fact that the world moves. It gabbles about dead men and local notorieties, and the "Tariff of 1828," and "obligations of party," just as composedly as if the science of political economy were in this year of grace 1869 just where it was when Sir Walter Raleigh caught a glimpse of its great truths among the crowded wharves and on the busy marts of Holland three centuries ago.

However, the *Tribune* fitly represents its party. It represents the morals of its party when it applauds the spectacle of that moral cripple, Fenton, taking up his bed and walking into the Federal Senate. It represents the intelligence of its party when it finds stale chapter and smoke-dried verse for the superannuated fiscal devices of its tariff-mongering leaders.

The Future.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Journal.

"Now that General Grant is elected and is presently to be installed as President, it is time, in the opinion of many good men, for the Republican party to look the future squarely in the face, and to determine upon some policy which shall not be merely hand-to-mouth. The war is over. Appeals to loyalty will hardly answer in future elections. The country is safe, for four years to come at least, from those terrible Southerners; the universal suffrage cry will scarcely suffice to win the next Presidential election; and Grant has himself announced that policy which, in this case, as in some others, is undoubtedly the best, namely, Honesty."—*Evening Post.*

The suggestions of the *Post* are judicious and timely. That of November was the last general election which can be fought upon the issues of the war. Any party having no other virtue than that of "loyalty" will fail to attract either the sympathies or suffrages of the people. There must be superadded to that virtue, Honesty, Economy, and Common Sense. And whichever party shall be proved to possess the largest share of these good qualities will win.

Honesty is the "corner-stone" of the edifice of public as of private virtue. A party, like an individual, conspicuously honest, is readily forgiven for occasional blunders; while everything done by persons of equivocal integrity is looked upon with suspicion and distrust.

Economy is the first and most conspicuous fruit of honesty. An honest legislator, like an honest trustee, will no sooner squander than he will pilfer: while it is not unjust nor uncharitable to assume that he who would be deliberately guilty of the one would not hold back from the other. No party, therefore, which is not economical will be deemed honest, and cannot expect, as it does not deserve, to have a long lease of power.

Economy, which is always a duty in governmental administration, is the supreme duty now. The enormous debt incurred in the prosecution of the war is felt to be a heavy burden by the people. And its weight will seem the more oppressive as the patriotic enthusiasm of the period when it was incurred fades away. If this heavy burden is increased, or if the money which should be applied to lessen it, is recklessly or unnecessarily diverted by the party in power, no human agency can preserve it from speedy, dishonorable, and irredeemable defeat.

General Grant will enter upon his administration with a sincere purpose to do right. No man was ever elevated to the Presidency less trammelled by pledges or promises or embarrassing associations. No man or set of men were required to manipulate public sentiment in his behalf. He was called to the high position he has attained, not because of what others said of him, but because of what he did himself. He has, therefore, no "enemies to punish" and "no friends" but the people "to reward." Although unused to civil service, he knows what that service involves; and although unacquainted, practically, with many of the sources of demand upon the public treasury, he knows that the principle of rigid economy may be safely applied to, and is imperatively demanded in, every department of the Government. And he will apply this principle with unsparing severity, strike whom it may and where it may. This, in substance, he has said, and this the people believe he will do. They know him to be honest, they believe him to be wise, and they have faith in his promises.

All, therefore, that is needful to ensure to the Republican party a long lease of power, is the co-operation of its Representatives in Congress in whatever measures look to a practical enforcement of the principles of honesty and economy. If these principles are earnestly and persistently acted upon, everything else needed will follow. All that is involved in reconstruction—civil equality, impartial protection, and the supremacy of law—are guaranteed by the election of General Grant and a Republican Congress. No new victories will be achieved by pressing these issues into future contests, because, if not already dead, they are dying. We must look to other issues and other principles for inspiration for our future conflicts with the Democratic party; and we will find these issues and this inspiration in the measures of an administration whose mission it should be to inaugurate a policy which will as surely ultimate in wiping out the national debt as the persistent valor of its Chief resulted in crushing out the Rebellion.

We are not so credulous as to suppose that General Grant is to have an easy task in enforcing his ideas of honesty, economy, and accountability. Extravagant habits, in public as in private life, have become too firmly rooted to be easily eradicated. But when it shall come to be fully understood that the political life of the party in power depends upon a rigid application of the principles enumerated, we shall expect to find them enforced with a steadiness of purpose which will challenge the approval and attract the suffrages of the people.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $3 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 8 2p] PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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IN BOND AND DUTY PAID. 4 11

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE

IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—At is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.

Manufactured and for sale by

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No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

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C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
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No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
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AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL
FOR
BLANK BOOKS
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No. 339 CHESNUT Street
AND
No. 55 South FOURTH Street,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
STATIONERS,
And Steam Power Printers.

A complete stock of well-seasoned BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture.
A full stock of COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY of every description. 12 14mwf12 1

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
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MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
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Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 3tuthf BELOW MARKET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN, Assignee, vs. Dr. LEWIS P. GEBHARD. Vend. Exp. June Term, 1868. Nos. 68 and 69.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the fund in Court produced by the Sheriff's sale, under the above writs of

All that certain lot of ground, beginning on the north side of Coates street 18 feet eastward from Eleventh street, in the City of Philadelphia aforesaid, thence extending along Coates street eastward 18 feet, thence northward 68 feet 4 inches, thence westward 12 feet 4 inches, thence southward 3 feet, thence westward along the south line of a 3-feet wide alley, leading into Eleventh street, 6 feet, thence southward 61 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the N. E. corner of Coates and Eleventh streets, in the City of Philadelphia aforesaid. Containing in front on Coates street 18 feet, and in depth on the east line 61 feet 9¾ inches, and on the west line 57 feet, and on the north line 29 feet 8 inches,

Will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 824 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JOHN B. COLAHAN,
1 15 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
RAFFETTO vs. RAFFETTO September Term, 1868, No. 14. In Divorce.

To LEWIS RAFFETTO, respondent:—Please notice a rule granted upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in said case, returnable on SATURDAY, January 30, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed in consequence of your absence.

JOSEPH K. FLETCHER,
1 18mw5t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY W. KENNEDY, M. D., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of C. H. KENNEDY, Executor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, January 27, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of WILLIAM F. JUDSON, Esq., No. 708 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 1 15 fmw5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY STERLING, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ROBERT STERLING and I. FRANKLIN STERLING, Executors of Henry Sterling deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of EDWARD OLMSTEAD, Esq., No. 137 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 1 16 18 20 22 25

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JACOB STITES.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZABETH A. STITES and CHARLES M. LUKENS, administrators of JACOB STITES, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1869, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
1 22 lmw5t] THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

ESTATE OF ELEANOR WRIGHT, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims against the same present them to ROBERT E. FLEMING, Administrator, No. 135 MARKET Street, or to his Attorney, CHAS. C. LISTER, No. 504 WALNUT Street. 12 23m6t

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilles Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 518 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22†

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
mwf No. 11 North SIXTH

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

PACIFIC RAILROAD NEARLY FINISHED.
1550 MILES BUILT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.
AND THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company

Have added Eight Hundred (800) Miles to their lines during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business. The through connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through traffic will be very great. Forty thousand men are now employed by the two powerful companies in pressing forward the great national high way to a speedy completion. Only 200 miles remain to be built, which mostly are graded and ready for the rails.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par and interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and interest.

The principal and interest of both Bonds are payable in gold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

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No. 48 South THIRD Street,

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1006 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1309 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.
The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 1 22†

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The strike of the ingrain carpet weavers for last summer's prices still continues, and about one thousand men are still holding out.

—About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning Green & Lennahan's factory, at Main and Adams streets, was damaged by fire to an extent of about $1000.

—About half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in Nagley & McDowell's wheelwright shop, at the southeast corner of Second and Wharton streets.

—While Simon Everett was engaged on Saturday in coupling cars, at Church Station, Frankford, he was caught between the bumpers. His head was badly injured and his jaw-bone broken. He resides at Cranberry, N. J.

—John Mills, a seaman, injured by an accident at sea and John O'Neill, with a broken leg, caused by slipping upon the ice, were admitted to the Episcopal Hospital on Saturday.

—The funeral of Mr. Polk, who lost his life at the recent fire at Ninth and Chesnut streets, took place on Saturday afternoon from the residence of Dr. Leidy, No. 489 North Sixth street. It was attended by a large number of the relatives and friends of the deceased.

—Martha McFarland, with severe injuries, caused by falling on the pavement, and Michael Hays, suffering from a bone in the throat, have been admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital. William Simpson was also admitted on Saturday, with serious injuries, caused by a fall from a scaffold at Ninth and Chesnut streets.

—Alexander Melville, colored, aged nineteen years, was yesterday admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital suffering from the loss of his left leg and hand and the fracture of his right leg, caused by being run over by a freight train of cars at West Chester, Pa. Melville is a native of Norfolk, Va.

—The Joint Committee of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, and delegates from the subordinate Lodges, to make arrangements for the grand parade of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening. John W. Stokes, P. G., presided. The various committees appointed at a previous meeting reported that they had organized and were attending to the duties assigned them. The Committee on Ways and Means reported that they were about sending a circular to all the Lodges and Encampments throughout the State, soliciting pecuniary aid, by voluntary contributions, to enable the Joint Committee to make the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the introduction of Odd Fellowship upon this continent, in this city, in April next, an affair creditable to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. A resolution providing for an assessment of $20 upon each Lodge and Encampment intending to parade, to be used exclusively for the payment of street music, was adopted.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 136¼.

—Teams cross the Hudson river on the ice at Newburg.

—United States Senator elect Fenton is at Jamestown, New York.

—Messrs. Bliss and Masterman have been released by the Paraguayan authorities.

—The members of the New York Corn Exchange ask for a reduction of tolls on the canals of their State.

—The Olympic Theatre in Detroit was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $20,000; covered by insurance.

—The Treasury Department last week issued $942,0 0 of fractional currency, and destroyed $582,428 worth.

—It is reported that there is a deficiency of $46,000 in the Fourth United States Collection District of New Jersey.

—A boiler in the iron foundry of Jacob Conradi exploded on Saturday, fatally injuring the proprietor and scalding a boy.

—A man named Swett, while felling a tree near Falmouth, Me., on Friday, accidentally killed a lad. The mishap threw Swett into convulsions, and he is not expected to recover.

—The Missouri Legislature has passed concurrent resolutions memorializing Congress to grant additional subsidies to the Kansas Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Railroads.

—On Saturday evening a party of thieves attempted to rob the proprietors of a jewelry store in Broadway of a box of valuable laces and $50,000 worth of diamonds. The scoundrels were foiled, and one of them arrested.

—The following is an extract from a letter written by a gentleman holding a prominent official position in Georgia:—

"ATLANTA, Jan. 18.—The train on the Georgia Railroad, at Barnet station, where the junction of the branch to Washington connects, was entered by several masked parties and 'cleaned out.' They cut the bell-rope, and did several other outrageous acts. The engineer became frightened, put on steam, and moved away at great speed. After going about a quarter of a mile the train ran over cross-ties placed on the track, but fortunately no accident happened except breaking the glass in the windows of the cars. Where the cross-ties were laid other parties had concealed themselves, and fired into the cars, but did no damage beyond shooting holes in the cars."

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—The *Diario* says that a riot was attempted last night in the town of Rigla, opposite Havana. The volunteers were called out, and since then quiet has prevailed. At about the same time shots from small arms were fired against Fort Cubanas and Fort Numero Quatro (No. 4). The firing was kept up until 1 o'clock A. M., but when the volunteers advanced they found no enemy. A disturbance took place to-day in this city, and shots were interchanged between the rioters and the volunteers, when tranquility was restored.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—During the performance of the minstrels at the Villa Nue va Theatre last evening, there were seditious cries of "Viva Cespedas," and many of the audience commenced singing the revolutionary hymn. A formidable riot ensued, and the Spanish armed volunteers and the police fired upon the people, who returned the fire, and many were wounded on both sides. The affair has created the most intense excitement. Sensible men of both parties regret the occurrence of this outbreak. In the affair, four persons were killed and many wounded. No business was done to-day, owing to the troubles last night, but the excitement is now quieting, and no further disturbances are apprehended.

The *Gaceta* to-day publishes the provisions of the new electoral law. Cuba will send 18 and Porto Rico 11 members to the Spanish Cortes.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Several soldiers belonging to the volunteer and regular forces were assassinated to-day. These transactions, together with the unsettled state of affairs on this island, cause much anxiety among the people.

The *Pais* newspaper, which suspended publication some time ago, will not be resumed at present. The *Verdad* will take its place. Spaniards everywhere speak confidently of an early ending of the revolution.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Chinese Embassy to-day had an audience with the Emperor. They proceeded to the Tuileries, where they were received with the courtesies usually extended to diplomatic representatives of high rank, but without military honors; and were ushered into the presence of the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Prince Imperial and the Marquis de Lavalette. Mr. Burlingame, addressing the Emperor, said he hoped France would receive China as a sister. France had hitherto enjoyed all the privileges accorded by China to European powers. China now took upon herself the duties of civilization and international courtesy.

The Emperor, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at seeing China take such a great step, and said he would be pleased to co-operate with her representatives. He referred to the commercial advantages likely to arise from closer relations, and concluded with a general congratulation. All the members of the Embassy were well pleased with their reception.

When the Marquis de Lavalette personally introduced Mr. Burlingame, the Emperor expressed his astonishment at finding an American acting as the Ambassador of China, to which Mr. Burlingame replied in a happy manner, and a long conversation ensued between the Emperor and the Ambassador.

Messrs. Brown and Deschamps, Secretaries of Legation, were then presented to the Emperor, after which Mr. Brown formally laid in the hands of the Minister of War the credentials of the Ambassadors from the Emperor of China.

When the ceremony had been performed the interview terminated. The Ambassadors were subsequently received by the Empress, when Mr. Burlingame took occasion to convey the felicitations of the Emperor of China to her Majesty and to the Imperial family.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Advices from St. Domingo, says the official *Gaceta*, state that the revolutionists, under Ogando, had been defeated. Private advices, on the contrary, say the Revolutionists have captured the villages of Neiba and Parabona, and are advancing on Agua.

A number of banished Dominicans had left Curacoa and landed on the southwestern coast.

The Dominican Government was for warding troops to support President Baez, who was in the field against the revolutionists.

General Lusseron is reported to have landed on the northern coast. The entire country was in an unsettled condition.

Mr. Hartmont, a London banker, had arrived at the capital, with the object of concluding a loan of $2,000,000 to President Baez. The latter grants, as a guarantee of the payment of the loan, all the copper mines and coal mines at Samana, and the guano on the island of Alta Vela. The contract was expected to be signed this week, whereupon English vessels-of-war would immediately proceed to Samana and Alta Vela.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The *Gaulois* says the Greek Government has rejected the declarations of the late Paris Conference.

FLORENCE, Jan. 24.—Violent debates took place last week in the Italian Parliament on the question of the mill tax, the collection of which had lately caused so much riotous agitation. The action of the Government was severely denounced by the opposition.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 23.—Hobart Pasha has sailed with his fleet from the harbor of Syra, the governor of that island having promised that the steamer Erosis shall not be permitted to leave the port.

The Viceroy of Egypt has offered the Sultan an army of fifty thousand men and a fleet in the event of war with Greece.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—It is announced, on official authority, that the Provisional Government, believing that it truthfully interprets the feelings of the nation, cannot accept any proposition for the cession of the island of Cuba.

A LONG VOYAGE.

A Vessel One Hundred and Five Days From Liverpool—Intense Suffering of the Crew.

On the morning of the 9th of October, 1868, the British barque Cadet left the mouth of the Mersey, bound for this port, laden with earthenware consigned to Peter Wright & Sons, and yesterday morning, after a passage of one hundred and five days, she warped alongside the dock. For nearly four months the vessel has been beating about on the North and South Atlantic Oceans, the crew short of food, and for a long time without any water, save the rain caught in spare sails. Sometimes left without a breath of wind, and at other times scudding before or lying to in the teeth of fierce gales, her voyage can be safely called a rather adventurous one. On the fifth day out, working down the Irish Channel, she fell in with her first trouble—a heavy blow from the north and northwest. This, however, to a good barque of five hundred tons, provisioned for seven weeks, and with a crew of fourteen, all told, was not considered much of a hindrance. She weathered this gale, and from the 17th of October to the 22d of the same month the barque met with fair weather, and obtained a good start on her trip, taking the southern course. The weather soon changed, and head winds again delayed her. Thus, until the 27th of October, the light trade winds impeded her progress, and, at the same time, the provisions were found to be low. To prevent their immediate exhaustion, the men were reduced to a half gallon of water per day and half rations of hard food. And here in good sooth the suffering commenced; sometimes drifting eastward, the sea breaking over her, and the half starved men at the pumps, captain and crew gave up all hope of making any port, save that whence Shakespeare tells us no traveller returns.

Thus, through November and December, the barque was drifted about, tossed and becalmed in succession, until January 1, New Year's day, dawned upon fourteen men living, or, more properly, dying, on a half-pound of rice, peas, or flour, and a pint of water every twenty-four hours. Up to this time no sail had been seen, and the officers and crew, knowing that they must have been given up as lost, and having just ten pounds of flour left, began to think of preparing for a speedy interview with their Judge.

In the evening, however, a ship, the Queen, of St. Johns, N. B., from Liverpool, bound for Charleston, S. C., in ballast, hove in sight, and boarding her, they obtained a small quantity of provisions. They then bore up for the coast; but off Hatteras, eighty miles due east, they were caught by a terrible gale from the northwest, and were again driven to sea. Their provisions were again giving out when, on the 14th of January, the steamer Huntress, of New York, was spoken, and a little provision obtained from her. On the 19th of January the barque again bore up for the coast, and endeavored to make the Chesapeake, but was met by the tremendous northwestern gales and blown eastward. On the 21st the crew, almost despairing, made another and a last effort; the food had completely given out, but the schooner William Flint, from Thomaston for Norfolk, came to their aid and supplied their wants. Thus encouraged, the crew worked with a will, and at night sighted Cape Henlopen, and a few hours afterwards were safe in the Delaware river, and in two days more safer still—alongside dock.

The story of the sufferings of these men, heard from their own lips, seemed to be considered by themselves as a pretty good joke well played, all their anxiety being centred in a desire to have their friends in England know that they are safe.

During the three months and eleven days of hardship not a single case of insubordination occurred. The men, exhausted and with scarcely any sustenance, worked night and day in water to their waists, now handling the sheets and tacks, and again taking spells at the brakes with fortitude and heroism. Not a rope was lost or a sail torn, though the vessel went through some of the heaviest gales that have occurred on our coast in many years. At one time Captain Christian says that he was nearly beside himself, but the characteristic coolness of his profession came to his aid, and, with the co-operation of his officers and crew, the vessel was saved. The cargo has not yet been examined, but it is expected that it will be found uninjured.

The vessel presents the appearance of a staunch craft that has been severely buffeted about. The most severe damage that has occurred during all of her trials was the crushing and scraping of her cutwater and bows by the ice in the river.

Not a man was sick during the voyage, although at one time it was feared that the men would practise cleanliness at the expense of health by washing in salt water.

Southern National Banks.

The general abstract of the condition of the national banking associations of the United States will be published during the present week. The following items, contained in the abstract prepared of the condition of the national banks of the Southern States, are of interest:—

In the State of Virginia seventeen banks report an aggregate of resources and liabilities amounting to $8,339,750, including under the former heading:—Loans and discounts, $3,669,860; bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation and on account of public deposits, $2,300,500; securities, bonds, etc. on hand, $420,000; bills of national and other banks, $168,000; specie, $90,000; and under the head of liabilities:—Capital stock, $2,150,000; profits, $342,000; deposits, $3,641,900.

North Carolina, six banks, aggregate, $2,495,759. Loans and discounts, $940,000; bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, $600,000; due from banks, $70,000; bills of banks, $130,000; specie, $34,000; capital, $83,000; profits, $95,000; bank notes outstanding, $315,000; deposits, $1,260,000; due to banks, $137 000.

South Carolina, three banks; aggregate, $2,656,580. Loans and discounts, $1,181,600; bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States, $204,900; due from banks, $130,000; bills of banks, $210,050; specie, $25,000; and among their liabilities, capital, $685,500; profits, $169 000; bank notes outstanding, $145,500; deposits, $1,536,550; due to banks, $121,000.

Georgia, eight banks; aggregate, $6,188,376; loans and discounts, $2,181,400; bonds deposited to secure circulation and public deposits, $1,580,000; due from banks, $286,000; specie, $56,000; capital, $1,660,000; profits, $445,000; bank notes outstanding, $1,200,000; deposits, $2,687,000; due to banks, etc. $223,600.

Alabama, two banks: aggregate, $.338,200 Loans and discounts, $500,500; bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States, $310,500; due from banks, $65,000; specie, $59,000; capital, $400,000; profits, $71,000; bank notes outstanding, $264,880; deposits, $555,450; due to banks, $47,000.

Louisiana, two banks, both being in the city of New Orleans; aggregate, $4,545,580; loans and discounts, $1,300,000; bonds deposited with Treasurer Spinner, $1,208,000; due from banks, $284,500; cash items $644,700; specie, $93,000; capital, $1,300,900; profits, $297,000; bank notes outstanding, $1,059,080; deposits, $1,750,000; due to banks, $192,000.

Texas, four banks; aggregate slightly over $2,000,000; bonds deposited with Treasurer Spinner, $670,000; due from banks, $100,000; specie, $173,971; capital, $500,000; profits, $127,000; bank notes outstanding, $302,000; deposits, $961,000.

Arkansas, two banks; aggregate, $999,895; bonds deposited with Treasurer, $350,000; due from banks, $47,000; specie, $3290; capital, $200,000; profits, $42,400; bank notes outstanding, $179; deposits, $546,000.

Tennessee, twelve banks; aggregate resources and liabilities, $7,335,560; loans and discounts, $2,208,500; bonds deposited to secure circulation, etc., $1,900,000; due from banks, $430,000; bills of national banks, $490,000; specie, $37,800; capital, $1,900,000; profits, $257,000; bank notes outstanding, $1,143,000; deposits, $3,876,000; due to banks, $48,000.

There are no national banks in Mississippi.

The Naturalization Protocol.

The naturalization protocol agreed upon by Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley, in behalf of their respective governments, is as follows:—

The undersigned, Reverdy Johnson, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, and Edward Henry, Lord Stanley of Bickerstaff, her Britanic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, being respectively authorized and empowered to place on record the desire of the President of the United States of America, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to regulate the citizenship of citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated or may emigrate from the United States of America to British dominions, and of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, have agreed upon the following protocol:—

First. Such citizens as aforesaid of the United States who have become or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the British dominions as British subjects, shall, subject to the provisions of articles two and four, be held by the United States to be, in all respects and for all purposes, British subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States. Reciprocally, such British subjects as aforesaid who have become or shall become and are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall, subject to the provisions of articles two and four, be held by Great Britain to be, in all respects and for all purposes, American citizens, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

Second. Such United States citizens as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized within the British dominions as British subjects, and such British subjects as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their respective nationalities, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after this protocol shall have been carried into effect, as provided by article four. The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be agreed upon by the respective Governments.

Third. If such American citizen as aforesaid, naturalized within the British dominions, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States Government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of an American citizen; and Great Britain shall not in that case claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization. In the same manner, if such British subject as aforesaid, naturalized in the United States, should renew his residence within the British dominions, the British Government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a British subject; and the United States shall not in that case claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

Fourth. As it will not be practicable for Great Britain to carry into operation the principles laid down in this protocol until provision has been made by the Imperial Parliament for such a revision of the existing laws as the adoption of those principles involves, it is agreed that this protocol shall not take effect until such legislation can be accomplished. The British Government will introduce measures into Parliament for this purpose as speedily as may be possible, having regard to the variety of public and private interests which may be affected by a change in the laws of naturalization and allegiance now under consideration of the royal commission, whose report is expected shortly to be made. The same provision not being necessary by the Constitution and laws of the United States, this article is not made reciprocal.

Done at London, the 9th of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

REVERDY JOHNSON.
STANLEY.

Woman.

In a recent speech Mr. Gladstone drew a distinction between the words womanly and womanish. Womanly is an almost reverential epithet. It implies goodness, tenderness, fidelity. "Unwomanly rags" was the strongest phrase Hood could find for expressing a garb which unsexed its wearer. An unwomanly woman means a monstrosity; while true womanly pity, or real womanly sympathy, is a something which goes straight to the heart of all who have suffered, or are suffering. To be womanly is consistent with talent and genius, though there are many clever women whose womanliness is pre-eminent. In short, to be womanly should be the first grace of woman; and the epithet, if applied to men, as it is in rare instances, and under circumstances which are exceptional, conveys an impression of goodness of heart, of a nature unspotted by the world, and of trustworthiness unsullied and complete. Womanish is the reverse of all this. It conveys the Oriental or brute notion of woman—puppets, coy, frightened, useless, and without soul or brain—creatures to be used as playthings by the superior animal, and to be thrown aside—beings whose humanity is devoid of all that makes humanity holy; such are the womanish women of the sensualists of the East—such is the contemptuous meaning the adjective bears here. To speak of an Englishman as womanish is to hold him up to the bitterest contempt.

—Among the "Remains" of Rossini there is said to be nothing operatic save a scene from Jeanne d'Arc, and a sketch for the Faust planned, if not written, a quarter of a century ago.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 184 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 125 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6tf

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7 16 | MOON SETS..... 4 45
SUN SETS..... 5 09 | HIGH WATER..... 12 1

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, CHARLES WHEELER, W. C. KENT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Wm. Penn	London	New York	Dec.	26
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	6
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Jan.	8
Atalanta	London	New York	Jan.	9
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	12
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan.	12
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	12
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	13
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	14
Nestorian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan.	14
Germania	Southampton	New York	Jan.	15
Pereire	Brest	New York	Jan.	16

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Jan.	25
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	26
Celtic	New York	London	Jan.	26
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	27
Java	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	27
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	28
New York	New York	Bremen	Jan.	28
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	30
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	6
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	9

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Jan.	27
Eagle	New York	Havana	Jan.	28
Granada	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	Jan.	29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Marcus Hunter, Orr, Sagua, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, N. C., J. R. Moorehead & Co.
Str G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. schr Chester, Kennedy, 7 days from Halifax, N. S. with fish to captain.
Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, 23 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, 6 days from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Buckmaster, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, remained at St. Thomas 14th inst.
Ship Roswell Sprague, Lewis, hence, remained at Rio Janeiro 11th ult., uncer.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 23d inst.
Steamship Fromotheus, Gray, from Charleston 21st inst., for Philadelphia, has on board 112 tierces rice, 519 bales Upland cotton, 5 hhds. old iron, 23 bbls. fruit, 3 bales cotton root bark, 1½ cask brandy, and sundries.
Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 22d inst.
Barque Argonaut, Steengrate, for New York, remained at Antwerp 7th inst.
Barque Gertrude, Atherton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Buenos Ayres 24th Nov.
Barque Celia Dolby, hence, at Barbadoes 4th inst., and remained 9th, discharging.
Barque Eliza, Sprague, sailed from Cardenas 8th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Lizzie Troop, Newell, hence, at Barbados 7th inst., and was discharging on the 9th.
Brig Herald, Creighton, arrived at Kingston, Ja., 4th inst., from St. Jago, and sailed 6th for Philadelphia via Orange Bay.
Brig Wm. Creery, Haley, cleared at New York 23d inst., for Bermuda.
Brig Wm. Muir Acker, for Sagua and Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 14th inst.—before reported sailed 10th.
Schr Prince Consort, Stubbs, for Philadelphia via Yallaha, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 31st ult.
Schr Isaac Oliver, Pannell, for Philadelphia, was loading at Havana 16th inst.
Schr Agnes, Blair, sailed from Cardenas 10th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr E. H. Furber, Cobb, for Philadelphia, was up at Charleston 21st inst.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.
Schrs Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, and Herbert, Mason, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.
Schr Grace Clifton, Godfrey, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 22d inst.
Schr Louisa, Nevens, from Savannah 20th inst., for Philadelphia has on board 22 pieces of cannon from batteries on St. Augustine creek, Isle of Hope, etc.
Schr H. A. Hunt, Compton, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 21st inst.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

s27lrp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TRUSSES.

TRUSSES. TRUSSES. TRUSSES.

LADIES'

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Body Belts, Stockings and Bandages, correctly adjusted by a competent Lady, at

"SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,"

1 29wfm No. 1347 CHESNUT Street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLY CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER,

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 16mw

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE

No. 727 JAYNE Street,

Between Market and Chesnut,

12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

At just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Concho, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Concho, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds.

J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordia," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.

J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 3w Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Stockton, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and to continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Stockton, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.

J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 70 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4264. 1 19 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.—SCIENTIFIC LECTURES BY DR. J. F. BOYNTON. LAST THREE OF THE SERIES. ON MONDAY EVENING, January 25. COAL BEDS AND OIL BEDS. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27. THE AGE OF REPTILES. ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 29. THE MASTODON AND MAMMOTH PERIOD. ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. Tickets for the balance of the Course (three in number), with reserved seats, $1 50. Tickets to be obtained at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street; also at the Hall on the evenings of the lectures. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock. 1 21 tf

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½. THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan 25. HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME. UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS. THIRD WEEK of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Received on each representation WITH

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1869.

The Suffrage Question.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE is but another name for simple justice. If any question should be decided without regard to the prejudices of classes or races, without regard to the present or past, it certainly is that question which touches the highest privilege that a free man can enjoy—the right of participating in the choice of the men who are to make and administer the laws to which he is compelled to submit. The fundamental principle of the American system of government, as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, is that governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," by the side of which all "glittering generalities" about equality, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, so lavishly scattered through that celebrated document, dwindle into mere rhetorical flourishes. You may dilate upon these things to a man until you succeed in talking him blind, without convincing him of their utility, if you continue to deprive him of a vote. They look very well upon paper, and sound very pretty on the Fourth of July; but, after all, the grandest theory proclaimed in the Declaration is this one which declares that governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Any community, whether it is the insignificant State of Delaware, with its 25,000 blacks, or the more pretentious State of Kentucky, with full ten times that number, which studiously denies the right of a man to participate in the formation of the government, simply because of his color, is guilty of an unreasonable and unwise violation of the principle in question, is hostile to the most essential doctrine of our professed governmental system. If all the instincts of the colored race were necessarily as brutal as are those of "Brick" Pomeroy and some other white men whom we could name; if a white man be, as some quack savans would have us believe, merely a highly-developed oyster, and if the negro be, as the Pomeroys profess to believe, an oyster in an inferior stage of the developing process, there would be a show of reason in denying him a participation in all the rights of citizenship until his skin should become bleached by the lapse of time to the Caucasian standard of whiteness. On any other grounds the denial of the right of suffrage to the colored race *as a race* is a defiance of common justice, common sense, and common decency.

Yet, holding these views, as we do, we confess that we entertain but little expectation of witnessing the speedy triumph of common justice, common sense, and common decency, through the agency of a constitutional amendment. The subject was brought before the House of Representatives at Washington on Saturday, and the greater portion of the session consumed by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, with an elaborate argument in its favor. Mr. Boutwell and the other Republican members of Congress who have enlisted in the cause justly regard their time as short. Thirty-three working days only are left to the Fortieth Congress, in the lower house of which the Republican side counts 174 votes to 48 on the Democratic side. This gives the two-thirds vote requisite for the recommendation of a constitutional amendment, with a handsome margin for absentees and other contingencies of weakness. In the next House, however, when the elections yet to be held have transpired, the Republican force will muster only 143 votes, while the Democrats will have 82, the Republicans thus lacking seven votes of two-thirds. Several seats for which the Democratic candidates have received the certificates are being contested, but there is no likelihood of the Republican strength being in this manner swelled to 150 votes; and when the three States not yet readmitted to representation are fully restored to their former relations to the Government, it will be necessary for the Republicans to make a clean sweep of them to attain a two-thirds vote. In this state of affairs, if a constitutional amendment is to be submitted by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, prohibiting any State from abridging or denying the right of a citizen of the United States to the ballot by reason of race, color, or previous condition of slavery, it must be done before the fourth of March, or postponed for two years at least. This statement, as a matter of course, assumes that the Democratic party shall adhere during that period to its time-honored maxim that "a nigger has no rights which a white man is bound to respect;" and shall have no rights conferred upon him which the Democratic party can possibly prevent. No test vote has yet been taken, so that we are unable to predict positively the action of the House when the issue is brought before it in such a way that it cannot be dodged; but if we are to judge of the present temper of that body from its past record, we are justified in believing that the measure will receive a two-thirds vote, with a possible defection in the Republican ranks sufficient to imperil without defeating it. While the different States would thus be given an opportunity to declare their sentiments on the question, no harm could result from it, and it is therefore perhaps advisable that Congress should submit the proposed amendment and leave its fate with the Legislatures of the States, which, under the Constitution, are its final arbiters.

At this stage in the process, the proposed amendment is certain of defeat.

Mr. Boutwell professed to believe that the amendment would certainly be ratified by twenty-five States, leaving but three more necessary to render it a portion of the fundamental law of the land. The result of the recent elections in several States which have voted upon the subject would seem to indicate that these expectations are not to be realized at present. Connecticut, Ohio, Kansas, and Missouri, each of which endorsed the Republican ticket at the November election, have within a few years unqualifiedly repudiated negro suffrage for themselves, the vote in Missouri, especially, presenting a striking contrast to that for President. In November Grant's majority was nearly 26,000, while an amendment to the State constitution striking out the word "white" was on the same day defeated by nearly 19,000, and if a full vote had been cast on the proposition there is no doubt but that the majority against it would have been swelled to 30,000. We have no need of going to Missouri to obtain a test of public sentiment in our own State, in which negro suffrage will undoubtedly be unpopular with a majority of the people for several years to come. Altogether there are at least twelve States which are morally certain to reject the proposed amendment, viz.: — Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana, California, and Oregon, while but ten adverse votes are required. The prospects at present, therefore, are very slim; but if Congress sees fit to try the experiment, it can do so without retarding its final achievement. In due time manhood suffrage will be established as a measure of policy as well as justice, either by separate State action or by a general amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The Land to the North of Us.

Few of our citizens know or think of the existence to the northwest of the United States of a great expanse of fertile territory, devoted at present to the buffalo and beaver, and owned by the famous Hudson Bay Fur Company. From it all are excluded: emigration is not allowed, settlers are driven off, and the wilderness preserved. Hence it is only natural that popular attention should not be generally turned towards it. But the thinking minds of the country, the sagacious statesmen and anticipators of the future necessities of our nation, are already looking at this world of nature, and devising means to secure its annexation to the United States. As the magnitude of the subject is more and more generally appreciated, the eminent propriety of our securing it will become universally evident. The tenure on which the whole of this land is held is a curious one, and is illustrative of how slight may be the present foundation of a great future evil. King Charles II gave to Prince Rupert and a number of noblemen all the land lying north of a certain line of longitude, on condition that they should give to him or his successors two beaver skins whenever he or they should enter the territory. Of course even this rent has never been paid, for it is hardly possible that the King or Queen of Great Britain should visit the land in question, unless, indeed, the same fate should be in store for them as the merry Charles had himself previously experienced. British law has decided this grant to be good, and hence this quarter of a continent has for two hundred years been deprived of all the advantages of civilivation and, we may add, of Christianity. Reports, however, which come to us from time to time, imperfect as they are, testify to the fertility of the region, and the curious as well as valuable fact, to which Mr. Connell has invited attention, that in that latitude the deep snow storms which render so dangerous the success of winter travel over the Pacific Railroads, do not exist, and for the entire year the roads are open. This alone is sufficient to make us covet this region, and to envy the bears and beavers their homes.

It is a subject worthy of statesmanship whether it will not pay the United States to secure possession of the territory and turn it into a land of civilization. It is not a cold, desolate region. It is fertile, well watered, and healthy, and could be made the residence of millions of happy people. Shall this vast land, so near us, and to which we have a title, be kept dead and torpid because Charles II exhibited his after-dinner jollity by giving it to his boon companions? We think not. The destiny of the United States is to govern that country, and the present is an opportunity for success. We have claims against England which are being eaten up through the *cuisine* of Lord Stanley's and Mr. Laird's cooks, and which will, we fear, be frittered away in an interchange of elegant compliments. Let the United States offer to assume these claims, and receive as a recompense the lands of the Hudson Bay Fur Company. This is feasible, and, if properly put before the Cabinet of Great Britain by the Cabinet of President Grant, would receive attention and probable assent. The land to England is a wilderness—to us, with Alaska on one side and Oregon on the other, it will complete the connection of all our possessions and aid the great march of our national improvements.

The Woman Question.

THIS subject is just now enveloped in such a wordy froth of fuss and franchise, suffrage and suffering, talk and tyranny, that the generally befogged and bewildered observer must welcome any point of stability among the chaos of generalities. We hail the practical test of a woman's right to hold the position of principal in a grammar school to be really of more value to the sex than miles of petitions and oceans of oratory.

This simple question, now open for decision in our own city, brings the subject down from the obscurity of generalization to the plain matter of the legal right of the sex to fill the more remunerative and important educational stations. We do not believe that the justice of this claim will be denied, and public opinion will decide that the fact of a woman having won her way to the office, and having successfully filled it, proves so incontestably her right to its possession that she can be dispossessed only by a legal quibble.

The inalienable right of the sex either to bloomers or ballots may prudentially be postponed for the moment by the most fervent partisan in favor of this apparently trivial opportunity for industrial advancement in a case where the circumstances are so much in favor of success.

In the first place, popular sentiment gives the guidance and education of young children almost exclusively into the hands of women, and from this undisputed vantage ground they have been slowly but surely proving their eminent fitness for teaching, and their capacity for assuming the duties of higher grades of instruction, until a majority of female over male instructors may be now considered as an almost certain index of the degree of enlightenment of a community, and a glance at the tables of statistics will show that general ignorance and the prejudice in favor of male teachers are pretty surely co-existent.

Leaving all other considerations aside, an excess of female teachers becomes a matter of economic value too important to be overlooked. It is an indisputable fact that for a given amount of money the public can secure better work in this department from women than from men. This is of course one of the special grounds of complaint from the advocates of woman's rights, and we would not now enter upon the vexed question whether for the same work a woman should be entitled to the same wages as a man, but restrict ourselves to the assertion that she can now afford to do the same work for less salary, and that since the world began success has ever attended the individual who has done whatever his hand has found to do, and defeat has as surely been the inevitable fate of all those who stickle for privilege, or even equality, before they have won it by industry and fitness.

Social prejudice is the real enemy against which women have now to strive, and as they have themselves done so much towards the formation of it, the duty is now specially incumbent upon them to earnestly correct the evil. Although many industrial avocations have been entered by women, the feeling in favor of their domesticity is still so deeply rooted in the heart of the community that we unconsciously seek for some cause whenever we see a woman laboring for her bread. Instinctively, we presume that she is the sufferer from the misfortunes or neglect of father, brother, or husband, and that nothing but the pressure of poverty or domestic unhappiness could urge her to the step. Here is the very root of the evil, and although it is manifestly true that a woman's first and strongest ties and duties are at the fireside, it is a cruel prejudice that puts such obstacles in her way; and the whole matter will never be established on a just basis until public opinion makes it as necessary and as honorable for a woman to support herself, or at least to be able to do so by some remunerative employment, as it now does for a man. Most fortunately for our community, the position of a gentleman of leisure is universally considered anomalous; public opinion decides that every man should have some avowed avocation or object in life, and this wholesome rule extended to women would give that persistency and direction to their energies which are alone wanting to bring their peculiar talents and powers into direct service to the world at large.

American and English Oratory.

AN English journal, in mentioning General Grant's habitual and persistent reticence, describes him as a sort of self-elected Mentor, determined to teach us the folly of a national sin—public oratory, overabundant and deficient in weight—and quotes in proof of its assertions the superiority of Mr. Gladstone's Lancashire canvass, in practical information and instructive detail, over even the most able of our political encounters—that of Lincoln and Douglas. In the instances chosen for comparison, it should be remembered that there was a very striking and essential difference. Mr. Gladstone had the advantage of broader grounds and the defense of general principles, while the question in America was narrowed to a single issue, and that even restricted to a shade of opinion instead of a broad difference—a greater and less degree of radicalism upon the subject of slavery extension. Subsequent events have shown the vital importance of the question in debate, and that it was really worthy of the apparently undue preponderance given to it, but for a display of mere oratory it would have proved but meagre grounds for any men who had not the weight of Douglas or the wit and acumen of Lincoln.

The true Englishman is so thoroughly and naturally destitute of all oratorical power, that this self-instituted comparison is almost amusing in its freshness. It is one of the stock witticisms of their own humorists to hold up to ridicule the after-dinner eloquence of the true Briton with his "Oh! Ah!" *à la* Lord Dundreary. When unleavened with the acuteness and wit of the Scotchman, or the humor and fluency of the Irishman, the Englishman stands mute among the nations.

In America, on the contrary, there seems to be a preponderance of the "talking element." Ireland, Scotland, and France have each furnished a quota towards an almost superabundant supply of wit, acuteness, vivacity, and fluency that must find an utterance, for which the form of government gives ample opportunity. Our whole educational and societary system tends to fostering the oratorical power, and our youths unintentionally become "speakers" at the age when the British lad is cramming the Latin and Greek for which he will never have any use, unless circumstances permit him to startle the House of Lords with a classic quotation.

Our House of Representatives and the House of Commons might be chosen as fair instances of the respective characteristics of the two nations, and it would be just to say that the British representative body, with twice the numbers, contains about as many talking members as ours does of silent ones. Our institutions lead inevitably to more stump oratory than do theirs, and, of course, it is a peculiar style that can "hold its own" against brass bands and torchlight processions, but we seriously doubt whether Great Britain can to-day furnish, either in quality or quantity, a band of lecturers or orators, either on science or politics, capable of competing with their American compeers.

A MEMBER of the Pennsylvania Senate declares that some of the new officers employed by the House have "sold out their places for $300 and gone home." As their duties were merely nominal, it matters little whether they provide substitutes or not, and for all practical purposes they might as well dispense with this formality. As no real service is to be rendered to the Commonwealth, tax-payers will derive no benefit from the occasional appearance of idle loungers among pasters and folders, or the actual attendance of an unnecessary number of doorkeepers and messengers. The people understand that the public money is to be squandered among friends and favorites, and the paltry attempts to conceal this fact only add insult to injury.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA EDGLYARIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. h & G. A WRIGHT,
2 4 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 1869.
At an election for Directors held THIS DAY the following named gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:—
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR.,
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
FREDERIC A. HOYT,
JOHN PEARCE,
ALFRED DAY,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT,
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
J. BARLOW MOORHEAD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES L. SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM S. BEMENT.
And at a meeting of the Board held THIS DAY WILLIAM H. RHAWN was elected President.
1 13 wfm6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA January 15, 1869.
At an election held on the 13th day of January, 1869, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

ELWIN M. LEWIS,	J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
JOHN ASHHURST,	J. EDWARD FARNUM,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,	GEORGE W. FARR, JR.,
BENJ. A. FARNHAM,	WM. H. WOODWARD,
FRANCIS TETE,	C. H. HUTCHINSON,
LINDLEY SMYTH,	HENRY P. SLOAN,
RICHARD C. DALE,	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President,
1 15 10t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

"UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA." Office, S. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets Philadelphia.
At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Company held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Geo. H. Stuart,	Philada.,	Hon. Asa Packer,	Philada.,
Geo. W. Childs	"	Thos. W. Evans,	"
Anthony J. Drexel,	"	Wm. V. McKean,	"
Jos. Patterson	"	Sidney J. Soims,	"
Francis A. Drexel	"	Wm. C. Houston,	"
Hon. W. A. Porter,	"	S. H. Horsman.	"
Wm. Few, Pittsburg,		Jas. M. Morrison N. Y.	
Hon. E. S. Tobey, Boston		Joseph Sunt,	"
W. Prescott Smith, Bal'		L. Z. Leiter, Chicago,	
A. E. Chamberlain, Cin.		C. M. Smith,	"
J. F. Yeatman, St. Louis			

At a meeting of the Board, held the same date, GEORGE H. STUART was elected President, THOMAS W. EVANS Vice-President, and C. F. BETTS Secretary. 1 21tf

OFFICE OF THE HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Philadelphia, Jan. 20 1869.
At the Annual Election held on the 11th inst., the following Stockholders were elected Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, viz.:—

William F. Smith,	Robert M. Foust,
Joseph Collins,	Henry C. Oram,
Nicholas Rittenhouse,	Samuel J. Garber,
Joseph Bickhaus,	Adam Warthman,
Philip Gilenger,	George W. Michener,
John Ph. Trau,	Christopher F. Miller,

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, WILLIAM F. SMITH was elected President, JOSEPH COLLINS Vice-President, BENEZET F. FOUST Solicitor, and
1 22 3t ROBERT M. FOUST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 21, 1869.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 2d, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.
1 21 10t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—
PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1868, payable on and after February, first proximo, to the holders thereof as they stood registered on the books of the Company on the 15th inst.
J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 20 10t Treasurer.

THE ATHENÆUM OF PHILADELPHIA.
The Annual Meeting and Election for Directors of this Institution will be held
ON MONDAY,
the first day of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
As there are several shares on which the Annual Dues remain unpaid, the owners of them are hereby notified that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the Charter and Laws of the Company, unless the arrears are paid on or before the first day of March next.
GEORGE F. MOULTON,
Secretary and Librarian.
January 18, 1869 1 25mwa3t*

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The annual meeting of the Commercial Exchange will be held on TUESDAY, January 26, 1869
The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read at 11½ o'clock A. M.
The polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 20 6t G. R. TISDALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 206½ WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, February 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year.
1 19 11t R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

COLUMBIA MINING COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, February 9 at 3½ P. M., at No. 330 S. WHARVES, when an election for officers will take place. G. W. MEARS,
1 15 Secretary.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 23, 1869.
Mail for HAVANA, per steamer STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this Office on WEDNESDAY, January 27, at 7 A. M. HENRY H. BINGHAM,
1 25 2t Postmaster.

MR. CHARLES F. HASELTINE'S ART GALLERIES will be open to the public daily and every MONDAY EVENING. 23 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.—Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, January 22, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the following ordinance to prevent the killing of birds in the city of Philadelphia will be strictly enforced from and after the above date:—
An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Prevent the Killing of Birds in the City of Philadelphia," approved January 1, 1869.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That any person or persons who shall capture, trap, snare, stone, throw at, shoot, wound, or kill any bird or birds within the limits of the city of Philadelphia shall incur a penalty of five dollars for each and every such offense, such penalty to be sued for and recovered in like manner as other penalties are now recoverable, the whole of which penalty shall go to the informer or prosecutor, such informer to be a competent witness: Provided, however, that the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to the killing of reed birds, rail birds, partridges, snipe, black birds, or woodcock, when these birds are in season.
Section 2. It is hereby made the duty of all the officers and members of the police of the city, and those having charge of the public squares, to see that the provisions of this ordinance are carried into effect.
DANIEL M. FOX,
1 23 3t Mayor of Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, S. E corner of SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The Public Office will be closed for the present, until the books for 1869 are reopened by the Board of Revision, of which time due notice will be given.
JOHN M. KELLY,
Receiver of Taxes.
Philadelphia, Jan. 25 1869 1 25 2t

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.
A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
1 8tuwsm WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next, to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY,
1 14w Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 230 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting an election will be held for ten managers of the company, to serve for one year. The polls to close at 12 o'clock noon
1 23 8mwth 9t GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CAMDEN, N. J. January 16, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date on and after WEDNESDAY the 3d day of February, 1869, at the Treasurer's Office in Camden. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof, until the 4th day of February, 1869.
GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
1 19 14t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf1

MESSRS. STEWART & CO., Upholsterers, Brooklyn, N. Y., state, in regard to Elastic Sponge, that they "furnished several churches with cushions to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, after putting it to the thousand and one tests of Church Committees. 8 3 mwf1

DU CHAILLU!
LION AND GORILLA HUNTING;
OR,
TWO YEARS IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
M. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU will give ONE LECTURE on the above subject, profusely illustrated with paintings, maps, etc., and describing his unique and thrilling adventures in Africa, at
CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.
Tickets of Admission.....50 cents
Reserved Seats.....75 cents
The sale of tickets for reserved seats will take place at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, where also tickets without coupons may be had, and at the Hall on the evening of the Lecture. 1 25 7t*

The Business Man's View of the Matter.

Forth from his door, on his way to the store,
The business man set out,
With a suit of black on his manly back,
And an overcoat warm and stout.
"I have much to pay," thought he, "to-day,
But I've cash in bank, I suppose;
And little I care, for folks know I wear
The ROCKHILL & WILSON clothes."

Said he, "Small thanks to the men at the banks
That I get so bravely through;
For it's known that those who wear such good clothes
Stand well at the banks—they do.
The directors know where their customers go
For clothes, for they ask them all,
And they're always kind to the men whom they find
Buy clothes at the GREAT BROWN HALL."

Poor economy to go shabby, good friend! The better your clothes the better you will get along in your business.
The Business Men of Philadelphia are invited to make it their particular business to come and look at our Business coats, and splendid piece goods of every description, which we make up to order in the shortest time and at the lowest prices. Exactly the things to suit everybody. Winter stock in rapid motion.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Jan. 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 900 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city made wear. 1 24 3t

SWEET CIDER—PURE CIDER.—30 BARRELS for sale in lots to suit, by
125 21* THOMAS ALLMAN,
BROAD Street, above Race.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, uary 13, 1869.
This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its
CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,
And for which subscription books are now open at this office.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, SECRETARY.
1 25 6tpf

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
WILL RESUME BUSINESS
On Monday, January 18,
AT THE STORE
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
1 18 tf PHILADELPHIA.

COLLARS.

THE NEW KEYSTONE COLLAR, DORE,
Will be ready for delivery on MONDAY, January 25.
The Trade are requested to call for Samples and Show Cards at
No. 627 CHESNUT Street.
VAN DEUSEN, BOEHMER & CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—CAUTION.
We hereby notify the public that we have adopted the word "DORE" as a trade-mark, and secured the same by copyright in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
VAN DEUSEN, BOEHMER & CO.,
1 22 2t KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 24f No 914 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9f

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT—On or before the 15th of March, A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE must contain all the modern conveniences, and be in good order, for which a good rent will be paid, and the best of care taken of it.
A property with COACH HOUSE attached preferred, situated between TENTH and TWENTIETH and CHESNUT and VINE Streets.
Address P. O. Box 1669, Philadelphia, stating terms and situation. 1 12 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—DESIRABLE House at ROXBOROUGH.
S. WAGNER, JR.,
1 19 6t No. 33 S. THIRD Street.

P. PUJOLS' HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
(Formerly Lakemeyer's),
Cor. CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place.
The undersigned has the honor to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has REOPENED
the above well-known establishment.
The Restaurant will be under the immediate supervision of P. PUJOLS, who has been favorably known for years as a Public Caterer. The Bar will be stocked with CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, and LAGER BEER.
Every arrangement is first-class. A trial is respectfully solicited.
A splendid LUNCH will be served DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. P. PUJOLS,
1 25 6t 4p Of No. 223 LODGE Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
1 No. 109 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.—The Steamship PROMETHEUS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 17 SOUTH WHARVES, and will sail on THURSDAY, January 28, 1869. For freight apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
1 25 3t No. 3 DOCK STREET WHARF.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 23 6pd

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16f

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. 1 23 3m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2120 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm1

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 45 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 6m

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *Twelfth Night; or, What You Will*, will be produced this evening with new scenery, costumes, and appointments. Mrs. Drew will appear as "Viola," Miss Price as "Olivia," Miss Davenport as "Maria," Mr. Barton Hill as "Malvolio," Mr. Mackay as "Sir Toby Belch," Mr. Craig as "Sir Andrew Aguecheek," and Mr. Everly as "Sebastian." *Twelfth Night* will only be performed six nights, and on Monday evening next it will be superseded by a new comedy by Edmund Yates, entitled *Tame Cats*.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* continues to attract crowded houses every evening. This play is handsomely placed upon the stage, and there seems to be every probability that it will run for several weeks yet.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the last week of the Galton troupe is announced. Offenbach's operetta of *A Marriage by Lanterns* will be performed this evening, and on Friday evening Miss Susan Galton will have a farewell benefit. On Monday next the troupe will open at the Chesnut Street Theatre.

ANNUAL BALL.—The fourth annual ball of Professor Asher will be given at Musical Fund Hall this (Monday) evening. A very pleasant affair may be expected. The Professor will introduce his new mazourka and several novelties.

AT THE AMERICAN Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Love will appear this evening in a burlesque of *After Dark*.

DR. BOYNTON will deliver the fourth lecture of his course at Concert Hall this evening. The subject will be "Coal Beds and Oil Beds." The fifth lecture will be given on Wednesday evening; subject, "The Age of Reptiles."

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

Description of the New Edifice.

Brougham's Theatre, on Twenty-fourth street adjoining the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York which is to be opened to-night, is probably the finest, although the smallest, with one exception, of any in the city.

Three entrances lead to a small lobby with tesselated pavement, at the right and left of which are stairways of black walnut four feet in width, which lead to the two balconies. The entrance to the parquette is almost level with that of the lobby. The auditorium is semi-circular in form, and the prevailing colors of the ornamentation are white and gold. All through the house iron chairs are used for the seats, except a few upholstered benches in the upper tier. The carpet of the parquette and dress circle is Brussels, of sheepy color, and that of the private boxes dark blue, with a light figure.

The fronts of the balconies and gas fixtures are highly ornamental, and when the house is lighted at night and filled with a fashionable audience, the effect will be charming. The balcony fronts are of metal castings in the form of vine or fretwork, painted white, with a red ground, and at intervals there are brackets with glass pendants. A large chandelier, also with glass pendants, depends from the auditorium, and throws a brilliant light upon the objects beneath.

The frescoing of the ceiling represents the Muses, and the proscenium is free from the usual gaudy decoration. Next to the proscenium are six private boxes, which are models of elegance. They are lined with fancy reps, and the sliding curtains at the sides are of silk Cateline, with crimson and gold borders.

The side walls of the auditorium are wainscoted for three feet in grained oak, and from that point to the ceiling, throughout the house, there are mirrors. The theatre will seat twelve hundred persons.

All the doors leading to the auditorium are of red baize, and the three lobbies are lighted by chandeliers of light and graceful form. The stairways are covered with matting, and as the entire house is carpeted, the audience or actors will not be disturbed by the noise incident to the entrance or exit of persons.

The stage is forty-five by fifty feet, and all the scenery will be either sunk or hoisted out of sight. The stage has the greatest incline of any theatre in New York. The drop curtain is on Gobelin reps and cost $2000. The act drop is very handsome, and represents the Hudson at its source.

The dressing-rooms and green-room are beneath the stage, the entrance to which is through a passage leading under the theatre. The cost of rebuilding the theatre was one hundred thousand dollars. A large part of this outlay was in blasting and removing the rock under the building, which in many places was twenty feet in depth.

The ventilation of the house is good, and the acoustic features very nearly perfect.

The front of the building is of white marble, and the sidewalk is covered by a roof extending from the building to the curb, which will serve as a protection to persons while waiting for their carriages.

The building was erected by Mr. Gallaher about four years ago, for the purpose of an evening stock exchange. When public opinion was directed against nightly stock operations the building was closed, and afterwards opened by George Christy as a minstrel hall. Since then it has been used as a variety theatre, until about six months ago it was purchased by James Fisk, Jr., and rebuilt as a theatre for Mr. Brougham. It will take rank at once as one of the most fashionable resorts in the city.

"THE COMING SHIP."

A Rival of the Great Eastern.

The "coming ship," as the intended rival of the Great Eastern is designated, has at present been exhibited, in model only, in San Francisco. It is to be of the same size as the Great Eastern, except that instead of 28 feet it will draw only 18 feet, and it will carry proportionally less tonnage. It is destined to carry four times as many passengers as any present style of ship, and to substitute for bunks regular beds; it will also give four times the space to a state-room. The San Francisco *Times* says:—The present mode of bunking passengers is unworthy of the age. Sea-sickness, if preventible by construction, should be rendered obsolete. This desideratum is attained in Thomas Silver's coming ship; it is secured by the proportions of the ship, and by there being 30 feet less of the hull out of water than in the Great Eastern, but the motion is rendered almost imperceptible by a new device. The state-rooms, instead of being at the outside limits of the vessel, are amidships; that is, along the centre line of the ship, where the roll is scarcely perceptible. The saloon is to be 500 feet long, and clear of obstructions. It is not for dining. Instead of a public tabe, there are to be two competing restaurants at the extremities adjoining the saloons. The ship will sell passage only, the board being payable as meals are ordered. It is contemplated to carry second-class passengers and third-class in the same way. The present first-class bunks will be for third-class berths.

English Coins.

The London *Spectator* says:—

Professor Stanley Jevons, of Owens' College, Manchester, read not long ago before the Statistical Society a very curious paper on the gold currency of England. Professor Jevons states that out of ever 150,000 sovereigns now in circulation, 18,671 bar the dates of 1863 or 1864, in other words, but the total number of sovereigns is about 5·356 times as great as the number issued in those years. But the number issued in those years was short of £14 000,000, whence Professor Jevons calculates that our total circulation of sovereigns is at most £75,000,000. In the same way he shows that the number of half sovereigns does not exceed £24,000,000. Allowing for the number exported and melted down, he calculates that our total gold circulation cannot exceed £80,000,000 sterling. He goes on to estimate the silver coinage in use as worth about £14,000,000, and the copper as worth £1,000,000. Adding the bank-note circulation, and the bullion in the coffers of the Bank, Mr. Jevons estimates our total currency at about £134,000,000, of which £110,000,000, or four-fifth, is metallic (including therein the bullion in the coffers of the bank). But, of course, this represents but a small proportion of the real medium of exchange, large transactions being effected by checks, set off against each other in the Clearing House, and not by currency of any kind. One of the most curious features of Mr. Jevons' calculations is the loss of gold by wear and tear. He estimates that eighteen years' wear reduces a sovereign below the legal-tender limit. The proportion of light sovereigns in circulation is near one-third, Mr. Jevons thinks, and of light half-sovereigns near one-half!

The Colossus of Rhodes.

Tradition has it, as is well known, that at the entrance to the port of Rhodes there was standing a gigantic statue of Apollo, with outstretched legs, one foot resting on a lower mole, and the other on a higher; holding a bow in one hand, and in the other, raised high above his head, an immense basin, in which a large fire was constantly maintained. The size of the statue, report added, was so colossal that the largest vessel could easily pass between the legs.

The facts unfortunately are, that the Colossus of Rhodes never served as a lighthouse, and that vessels never passed beneath it into the harbor.

The whole story rests upon the highly romantic account found in a very indifferent compiler of the seventeenth century, who for the first time mentions the Colussus as serving as a lighthouse, but carefully abstains from giving his authority for the statement. Another writer, of even less judgment, a translator of Philostrates, added subsequently the story of the vessels passing between the outstretched legs of the statue. This author, also, is discreetly silent as to the source from which he has derived his information.

What, then, is the truth about the Colossus? There is no lack of reliable statements concerning the statue. Strabo quotes a fragment of an epigram in iambic verses in which the name of the architect, Chares, from Lindos, a town on the island of Rhodes, and the dimensions of his great work, seventy yards height, are both mentioned. He adds that the Colossus was, in his day, lying the ground, having been overthrown by a fe. .al earthquake, which destroyed a large portion of the city. "The Rhodians," he says, "dared not raise it again, warned by an oracle," and that is literally all the illustrious geographer seems to have learned about the Colossus. Pliny, however, gives us additional and interesting details. "The statue," he says, "fell fifty-six years after its erection; but although thrown down, it is still a marvel. Few men are able with their arms to span its thumb; its fingers are larger than most of our statues. Its disjointed limbs form vast caverns, and in the inside are yet to be seen enormous masses of stone, by means of which it had been balanced. They say it cost three hundred talents—a sum which the Rhodians obtained from the sale of instruments of war left by Demetrius before their city when he abandoned the siege in despair." A clever engineer of the third century before Christ, Philo of Byzantium, is the third author who gives, in his interesting work on the Seven Wonders of the World—if it really is his—a still more detailed description of the statue; but, as has been seen, not one of these writers speaks either of a lighthouse or of the marvellous fact that ships could have sailed beneath the Colossus.

For nine hundred years the gigantic limbs remained lying near the entrance of the harbor, the pride of the inhabitants and the wonder of all travellers. In 672, however, the Arabs came, in the rapture of their first successes, to Rhodes also; and their general, one of Othman's lieutenants, caused the pieces to be cut up, and sold the metal to a Jew, who is said to have loaded nine hundred camels with the precious burden. Thus every trace was lost of the far famed statue, and even the name of the artist was long lost, although "he had made a god like unto a god, and given a second sun to the world."—*Harper's Magazine*.

Railroads in Persia.

The shrill whistle of the railway engine is soon to be heard in Persia. The Shah has granted to a company of English capitalists the exclusive right to construct railways in the country for a period of twenty years. These capitalists begin operations with a short road extending from the capital to the suburban village of Rey, a famous weekly resort of pious Teheranlees. Ground has been broken, and the engineer employed estimates that the line can be constructed and stocked for less than $500,000, on which the passenger traffic of some forty thousand devotees a week will, he reckons, yield a remunerative dividend, exclusive of an 8 per cent. guarantee.

CITY ITEMS.

OVERCOATS

Reduced to prices as follows:—

Fine all-wool Beaver to.....$14·00

Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver to.....$18·00

Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at.....$25·00

A great variety of all styles, upwards from.....$8·00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city selling very low.

PANTALOONS, good style, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$3·00

VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$2·00

Half-way between fifth and sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BEDDING, Window Shades, Curtains, and Upholstery Goods. Upholstering of every description done at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DO NOT TRIFLE WITH DANGER.—A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected may end in fatal disorders Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustenation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed, this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness. Sometimes it happens—and this is more frequently the case in winter than at any other season—that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest; though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object, under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing particles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting fits, spasms, and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

FURNITURE mended and varnished, and made look equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street, Work done at the house or taken away.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

NO HUMBUG.—Curtains and Shades selling at a great reduction. No pretense, but real, *bona fide* bargains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

BEAUTY AND VIGOR.—Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is a cordial that will restore the inanimate pulse of suffering females, and invigorate their systems to health and beauty. Give them a trial and you will have the proof of what we say. It is pleasure to recommend such a *bona fide* article to suffering humanity. Sold by Druggists.

HAVE YOUR UPHOLSTERING done at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street. He is always ready, prompt, charges moderately, and gives entire satisfaction.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

To close off

Winter Stock,

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,

Clothiers,

No. 824 Chesnut street.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT YOU WILL HAVE THE *gist of what we have said from time to time about the merits of Wanamaker & Brown's Clothing House.*

1. *Their Clothing is cheap.*
2. *It wears well.*
3. *It is stylish.*
4. *It is comfortable.*
5. *They willingly make exchanges.*
6. *They never fail to fit.*
7. *They treat all alike.*
8. *They deal plainly and honestly.*
9. *They have made special provision for country trade.*
10. *They have the largest store and the largest stock in Philadelphia.*
11. *They save time, trouble and money for you.*
12. *They suit the boys.*

And if there is any other advantage desirable in purchasing Clothing, it is not on this list not because we do not offer it, but because we have not thought to mention it.

A CARD.—Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of Stock: the assortment of both Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

OAK HALL,

THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

MOHLER—HART.—January 21, at the Baptist Parsonage in Bustleton, by Rev. W. E. Cornwell, Mr. WILLIAM C. MOHLER to Miss HARRIET R. HART, both of the Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia, Pa.

WELCHANS—WEBER.—On the 19th instant, in Pottsville, by the Rev. Jos. McCool, GEORGE R. WELCHANS, M. D., of Lancaster, Pa., to LIZZIE R. WEBER, daughter of Henry Weber, of Pottsville. No cards.

DIED.

COATES.—At Chester, Pa., on Sunday morning, January 24, 1869, of consumption, PETER PENNGASKELL, aged 2 years and 11 months; only child of Dr. I. T. and Mary Penn-Gaskell Coates.

Funeral at Laurel Hill, Tuesday, January 26, at 1 o'clock.

SWEENEY.—On the 24th instant, MICHAEL A. SWEENEY, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 317 New Market street, on Wednesday morning, the 27th instant, at 9½ o'clock.

WECKERLY.—On the morning of the 22d instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. JACOB WECKERLY, Sr., in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Butchers' Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 427 N. Eighth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Monument Cemetery.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Of Philadelphia, S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN,

6 10 Manager of City Agency.

FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD

No. 302 WALNUT Street.

Having disposed of my interest in the firm of DUY & HOLLINSHEAD, I will hereafter give my especial attention to

LIFE INSURANCE,

At the office of the

Asbury Life Insurance Co.,

NO. 302 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

1 22 4t* FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE

SKATING BOOTS

BARTLETT,

THE BOOT MAKER,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

New Styles for the Promenade.

New Styles for the Parlor.

New Styles for Heavy Weather.

His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw3

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,

and Manufacturers of fine Cigars,

No. 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Leading brands of Havana Cigars, imported by every steamer, at low figures. Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands, as follows:—

"MARIANA RITA"—pure Havana Cigars.
"FRA DIAVOLO"—pure Havana Filler Cigars.
"LOUIS D'OR," "FLEUR DE LI'S,"—selected Seed Leaf.

Low prices, variety of sizes, and warranted quality 1 18 1045p

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No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,

HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,

F. L. KIRKPATRICK,

with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,

No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
VELVETS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
VELVETEENS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
IRISH POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
FRENCH POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
SILK POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WOOL POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
PLAID POPLINS	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
CHANGEABLE POPLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
Dress Goods at 28 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 30 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 35 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 40 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 50 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 62½ cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Dress Goods at 75 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
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FLANNELS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Cloths and Cassimeres.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
Paris La Belle Skirts.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
BALMORALS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
BLEACHED MUSLINS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
LINENS	RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WHITE GOODS.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO

Popular prices for Dry Goods by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLOUR.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different grands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL HOPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,

11 24 2m rp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,

NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,

1 13 mrp East of Front street.

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.—The Spring Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, February 1. For terms, etc., apply to the Principal.

1 22 3t P. A. CREGAR, A. M.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Slightly Damaged by Water.

Stock to be closed out immediately.

PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,

No. 321 CHESNUT Street,

1 22 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

LAST MONTH OF THE SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE THIS DAY MADE

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS

IN ORDER

TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK,

AS THEIR

LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

Opened This Morning,

BANKRUPT STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.

300 pieces White, Satin Plaid, and Striped Nainsooks.
Satin Plaid Nainsooks for ladies' wrappers, elegant goods.
Satin Stripe and Plaid Victoria Lawns, for wrappers.
Striped and Plaid Swiss and Cambrics.
Plain Nainsooks, very fine, 31 to 50c.
6-4 French Sheer Muil, for dresses, 10 yards in a piece.
100 pieces WHITE PIQUE, 25 to 88c.
100 doz. Ladies' 2 Button French Castor Gloves, $1·25, worth $2·25.
100 doz. French Castor Gloves (ladies'), $1·25, elegant quality.
100 doz. French Castor Gloves, $1·25, finest imported.
600 pairs genuine Kid Gloves, 75c. to $1.
300 do do do do $1 to $1·25.
Would call special attention to the above goods, as they comprise very desirable and

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Job lots of Dress Goods closing out; heavy Cretonne Poplins 37c., cost 50c. All the leading makes of Domestic Muslins, below market prices.
Best make Mechanic Corsets, $1.
Genuine Robert Werly Corsets.

HOOP SKIRTS—BEST MAKE, NEW SHAPE.

50 Music Albums, containing fifty pieces of popular music, $2·50.

E. R. LEE.

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

1 22 3t PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and

Cheapest Muslin House

IN THE CITY.

Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all

Muslins by the Piece at the Regular Wholesale Prices.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES

MUSLINS,

Comprising all the leading brands and widths of

PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,

WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS,
BAY MILLS,
ARKWRIGHT,
FORESTDALE,
HOUSEKEEPER.
FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

Good yard-wide Shirting, 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
2¼ yards wide Unbleached Sheetings, 33 cents.

House Furnishing Linens

IN LARGE ASSORTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW TABLE CLOTHS,

NAPKINS,

Table Linens by the Yard.

The Cheapest Buyers will find

PRICES SATISFACTORY.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Thornley's Popular Corner.

We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. 11 9 1mrp

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

WAMSUTTA, WILLIAMSVILLE,

New York Mills, Davol Mills, Arkwright, Forestdale, Hill, Utica, Amoskeag, Nashua, Housekeeper, Whitney, Red Bank, etc.

In all 28,000 yards of Shirtings, bought before the recent great advance. We hold out inducements to our friends to buy now.

10-4 *Utica, Pequot, Waltham, etc.*
9-4 *Pepperell, Androscoggin, etc.*
8-4 *Pepperell, Androscoggin, etc.*
6-4 *Utica, Waltham, etc.*
5-4 *Utica, Nashua, etc.*
9-8 *Wamsutta, Waltham, etc.*

3871 yards Sheetings, bought early. No advance.

Black Alpacas, good bargains.
62½ cent Lupin's Black Poplins.
Dress Goods, greatly sacrificed.
Fine Cloaks, all cheaper.
$6 Heavy Woollen Long Shawls.
Ladies' Cloaking Cloths.
$1 25 extra good Cassimeres.
New Ginghams Prints, Percales, etc.
Linens and White Goods.
$1 50 Napkins, none better.
$1 85 Large size White Quilts, two cases.
Blankets, Coverlets, Comfortables, etc.
Ties Collars, Cuffs, Hdkfs., etc.

COOPER & CONARD,

17 fmw3 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

GOOD LUCK AND BAD.

From London Society.

The annals of our courts of law are peculiarly affluent in giving instances of luck in families. But here, as elsewhere, what is good luck in one direction is sure to turn up as bad luck in another. The representatives of the Duke of Kingston, when they obtained the large sum left as a jointure to his widow, famous and handsome Elizabeth Chudleigh, were lucky in proving her former marriage with Lord Bristol; but his Duchess, convicted of bigamy, poor and disgraced, had to retire to Russia, where she lived many years before she died. Earl Talbot was in great luck when, ten years ago, the Shrewsbury titles, which made him Premier Earl of England, were assigned to him, and perhaps in still greater luck when, in the following year, the Shrewsbury estates were also assigned to him. Another remarkable *cause célèbre*, when the vast Bridgewater estates were involved, is one which more directly involved luck.

In this case estates to the value of seventy thousand a year were at stake. The Earl of Bridgewater had devised these large estates to Lord Alford, the son of Earl Brownlow, with the proviso that if he died before he had attained the title of Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater, then his heirs should not inherit the estates, but they should pass to the second brother, Charles Henry Cust. Lord Alford died in the life of his father, Earl Brownlow, leaving a son, and without having attained any higher grade in the peerage. Vice-Chancellor Lord Cranworth held that, the condition not having been fulfilled, the estates passed away. An appeal was subsequently brought to the House of Lords, that is to say, to those few eminent personages who are known as the law lords, and to whom the House relegates its judicial functions. It is rather interesting and amusing to attend the House of Lords on the occasion of the hearing of an appeal case. Two or three gentlemen in plain clothes are lounging about on the empty seats, paying more or less attention to the monotonous pleading of counsel at the bar, and the vast empty space of the glorious chamber contrasts strongly with the crowded appearance of the narrow section formed by the bar, beyond which none of us dare advance. It must, however, be said that the law lords well earn the five-thousand-a-year pension; and though their body at times rather needs recruiting, and Lord Westbury has a decided tendency to absent himself, its decisions are received with the greatest respect. Their decision in the matter of the Bridgewater estates was decidedly against expectation. The Vice-Chancellor, an eminent, sound, and careful lawyer, had given it against the child Lord Alford. The House of Lords submitted a series of questions to their assessors, the judges; and the judges, by a very large preponderance, also gave their voices against the infant. Nevertheless, the House of Lords—that is to say, Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Truro, and St. Leonards—took a view utterly conflicting with that of the judges of the land and that of the Vice-Chancellor, who at the time of the appeal had become Lord Chancellor Cranworth.

They held that the conditions of the bequest were void, as being against public policy, it being a well-established rule of law that a condition against the public good is illegal and void. All the law lords agreed that the condition was against public policy. They drew pictures, not very flattering, of what ministers might do. A peer of the realm, with seventy thousand a year at stake, might be able to bring mighty inducements and temptations to bear, to which poor human nature must necessarily succumb. Here would be a young nobleman attempting to prescribe to the Crown what should be his exact title, with its conditions and limitations. Such a condition would bring on parties a painful pressure, an irresistible temptation. Lord Alford might be induced to use all kinds of undue means to gain his elevation. A peer was a judge, an adviser of the Crown, a member of the legislature; and conditions such as these, taking men as they were, and human nature as it is, must necessarily have a tendency to fetter a man's free agency. His mind would be bent less upon his duties, and with a less independent bias, when his fortunes were at stake upon his promotion. Under these circumstances the four law lords, reversing the opinion of the court below, confirmed Lord Alford in the possession of the estates, by holding those conditions to be void according to the non-fulfilment of which he would incur their forfeiture. A constitutional decision by these great lawyers cannot but be received with respect; and yet Lord Cranworth's argument on the other side is very convincing, and so is the opinion of the judges. The present Earl Brownlow may certainly be considered an extremely lucky man in overthrowing such a body of legal opinions, and through the voice of a legal minority gaining such enormous advantages.

And now let us take another *cause célèbre*. It shall have a stroke of luck in it. One day a man was lounging about in the grounds of Ashton Hall, the fine old seat of the Smythes. He knew the place well. A near relative of his had been housekeeper there for years. He had made it his business to collect all the information he could respecting the family. The estates attached to the family were very great, producing a rent-roll estimated not far from thirty thousand a year. The lord of these large possessions, in a broken and uncertain state, was ill at the Hall. The day on which this man was prowling about the grounds was destined to be the baronet's last day on earth. The following morning he was found dead in his bed. That this man was in the grounds that day there is no doubt: the fact is proved and is uncontested. A remarkable sort of man, quite middle-aged, with great precision of dress and manner, sallow, iron-grey, dressed in black; one who described himself as a schoolmaster and lecturer, and who looked the character. This was stated—that this eventful evening he sought and obtained an interview with the baronet; that he announced himself as his nephew, the son of his eldest brother by a previous marriage, the rightful heir of the title and estates which he had so long improperly enjoyed. The old man was thrown into such a dreadful state of perturbation that the visitor added, that his object was to establish his right for his family, and not to disturb him in possession. The baronet was unable to resist the proofs of relationship, and acknowledged his nephew, giving him a fifty-pound note, and promising to make an arrangement. The shock, however, was too much for him, and he died next morning.

Great doubt was thrown upon the statement whether this man, who called himself Sir Richard Hugh Smythe, and whom his enemies called John Provis, ever had this fatal interview with the baronet. However that may be, at his death the estates passed to his daughter Florence and her issue. The claimant, however, by no means lost sight of his case. He collected a great deal of oral testimony, not forgetting Bible, pictures, seals, rings, certificates calculated to sustain his cause. He was a poor man, and had no means of pushing his claim. At last lawyers were found who looked favorably on his case, and were willing to stake their money on it. Some mention was made of a bond of twenty thousand pounds; and it was stated that, for every pound advanced, there was an annuity to be paid. The case eventually came on for trial at Gloucester, before Mr. Justice Coleridge and a special jury. Mr. Bovill, the present Lord Chief Justice, in the absence of his seniors, Sir F. Kelly and Mr. Keating, conducted the plaintiff's case, and Sir Frederick Thesiger led an army of five counsel for the defendant. The claim was that he was the son of Sir Hugh Smythe, who married Jane, the only daughter of Count Vandenbergh, by Jane, daughter of Major Goodkin of Court Macsherry.

Sir Hugh Smythe gave his evidence with the utmost coolness. While his own counsel was examining him, there was nothing to check the easy flow of autobiographic narrative. He recounted his earliest impressions: how, while under the carpenter's roof of the name of Provis, he was treated like a little lord in the village; how ladies of the highest rank visited him; and how the Marchioness of Bath, when he was only thirteen, gave him fifteen hundred pounds which had belonged to his mother, and various documents necessary to establish his birth. He said that his reputed father, John Provis, of Warminster, a carpenter, gave him a Bible, some jewelry belonging to his mother, his father's portrait, and a brooch marked "Jane Goodkin." It was also stated that he was for some time at Winchester School. He gave an account how he had been a lecturer on educational subjects, in this country and abroad, and then turned lecturer on oratory, and actually lectured before the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The truth of this statement was left untested. When, however, the witness got into the hands of Sir Frederick Thesiger, there ensued one of the most memoarble and searching cross-examinations known in forensic history. In the first place, the educational lecturer altogether broke down in his spelling.

Asked to spell "vicissitudes," he spelt it "vissicitudes;" and when there was a laugh, he said he could give authority for such spelling in the dictionaries. Asked to spell "scrutiny," he spelt it "screwteny," and insisted to the judge that many persons spelt it that way. He spelt "whom" "whome," and "set aside," "sett asside." In his speaking he had the curious habit of thus doubling his consonants; and one of his signatures impugned as a forgery was "Dobbson," instead of "Dobson." This false spelling constantly appeared in the documents, and so impugned their authenticity. He got very restless as Sir Frederick's cross-examination increased in severity. He declared he would say nothing except in answer to a question. He used some insulting expression to counsel. At one time he sat down terrified and exhausted by the paocess of cross-examination. An anonymous letter was sent to the judge, which he produced, urging that he ought not to be unfairly pressed. At 6 o'clock in the evening the cross-examination was suspended till the following morning.

The next morning a telegraphic despatch reached Sir Frederick Thesiger from town. This was a signal instance of the advantages of publicity in trials and of the facilities afforded by the electric telegraph. It was said that the electric wires hanged John Tawell, and they were almost equally fatal to the cause of the pseudo baronet. A jeweller in Oxford street sent word that he could give some important information. Messages were interchanged, and Sir Frederick was requested to ask him whether he had not directed the name of Goodkin to be engraved on the brooch. He now completely broke down under examination. He turned very pale, and asked permission to leave the court to recruit himself. Had he done this he might have escaped, and have avoided his coming doom. At last, Sir Frederick put the terrible question whether he had not been in jail for horse-stealing during some period of eighteen months, of which he had given a very different account?

Then Sir Frederick, taking up the telegraphic message, amid breathless silence, asked him whether he had not directed the name of Goodkin to be engraved on the brooch by a jeweller in Oxford street, a short time before? The witness acknowledged that he had. There was the utmost sensation at this avowal. Of course there was an end of the case. There were many more witnesses—about a hundred and thirty, including both sides—to be examined, but this utter failure of the principal witness settled the case. The counsel for the plaintiff threw up their briefs. The unhappy man was immediately ordered into custody by the judge for wilful and corrupt perjury, and was received by a javelin man in a neighboring apartment. It was stated that there were about eighty witnesses in attendance to disprove every alleged fact in his case; and the Smythe family spent some six thousand pounds in overthrowing this monstrous claim.

He was afterwards tried at Gloucester for forgery, and sentenced to twenty years' transportation. So heavy were the stakes for which he had played—title and fortune on the one hand and transportation on the other. The whole history of this wonderful fabric of deception came out on the criminal trial. The one strange fact was that he certainly had received some education at Winchester College. Otherwise there never was a clearer case of imposture, without even the slenderest basis for the huge superstructure of deceit. His own sister identified him as the plain workman's son. There never had been the least doubt about his name, though he had turned lecturer and assumed another. His career was traced step by step. It was shown that he was a man of bad character, with a large intermixture of the fool, and at one time had been under sentence of death for horse-stealing.

Hanging-Baskets.

From Hearth and Home.

Hanging-baskets are within the reach of all, and the more simple their structure the more graceful their effect. We have seen one made of a cocoanut shell, with the upper section neatly sawed off and scarlet cords attached, planted with moneywort. Its trailing stems, extending half way down the window, filled with its bright, golden blossoms (whence its name), might have graced a Fifth avenue drawing-room, so exquisite were its proportions—so bright its coloring. For larger baskets buy at the wooden-ware shops a wooden bowl, twelve to sixteen inches in diameter. Bore three holes at regular distances for the cords to support it. Then ornament with rosettes made of halves of the coffee bean not roasted, kernels of rice, and small black soup-beans. Any girl of common ingenuity can make a pretty one with these materials. Attach them to the bowl with common glue dissolved in water or whisky; if dissolved in the latter, it does not set or harden until used. When it has dried, varnish with black varnish, which is readily procured, at little expense, at any paint shop or carriage manufactory. When this is dry, ornament round the edge with allspice berries strung on wire. Now attach the cords, and you have as handsome a basket as the shops can furnish, and the expense is very small.

A wooden bowl can be ornamented with the scales of the large pine cones. Each scale can be nailed on with upholsterers' tacks, first boring the holes, and, after the bowl is covered, varnishing with brown varnish. Even the varnish can be made at home if one chooses. Buy two or three ounces of asphaltum, and dissolve it in turpentine or kerosene, making it lighter or darker, as one desires, by adding more or less of the asphaltum. Lovely rustic baskets are made of sticks of the oak or maple tree, choosing those of equal size, say the bigness of a man's thumb, cutting them of equal lengths, eight, ten, or twelve inches, according to the size of basket desired. The basket is built up like a log-house, or interlace your fingers, and you will readily see the design. A heated wire is thrust through each end of each stick, then the wire is bent into a loop which holds the cord at the top. A wooden bottom is made, and nailed on to the bottom of the sticks. The interstices are filled with moss, and the effect is charming. Any boy of twelve years could easily make such a basket. We once saw over fifty such baskets hanging in an orchidaceous house, and the effect was beautiful. They were filled with a very large assortment of vines, all growing most luxuriantly, and, we believe, they could not be surpassed for elegance.

Many articles about the house can be used as hanging-baskets. Pretty butter-dishes or sugar-bowls can be made useful for this purpose, by twisting a black or white large bonnet wire firmly round their edges, then attaching curtain-cords to this. Even worn-out fly-covers may be applied to this use, first lining them with moss, or cartridge-paper, if moss is not easily obtainable, and filling with soil. We saw one, the other day; in which the variegated and the bright green Tradescantia grew luxuriantly, and made a humble cottage-window a picture of beauty and grace.

As we have now suggested a variety of forms which can be used as hanging-baskets, we will add a list of such plants as will best repay the cultivator, and the soil which should be used for their growth. The German ivy is of the easiest culture, if watered daily (for it loves water, and must have it freely to thrive well); it will grow luxuriantly, and often, even in January, measure its daily growth by inches. The soil should not be too rich; if it is, the leaves are developed too far apart for beauty. What we gain in rapid growth, we lose in grace and loveliness, for the smaller the leaves and the nearer together, the handsomer the vine: adding a good proportion of sand (scouring-sand will do nicely) will effect this. This ivy puts forth tiny, yellow, downy balls in clusters, but we have only seen it once in blossom, although we have cultivated it for years. Some say that if it is deprived of water during December, it will bloom, but we know not what conditions are requisite. Ours would wilt its life away were it thus punished. English ivy and poet's ivy (so called because it is brought from Melrose Abbey, and is said to have been planted there by Sir Walter Scott) are both easy of culture; but a vine must be two or three years old before it makes much show. Moneywort is obtainable by all; it grows in most gardens like a weed, and no one would refuse a root of it to the asker. It requires sandy soil and frequent waterings, then its leaves are small and closely set, and the effect is lovely. As we write we look at one growing in a butter dish, made to simulate a green cabbage; its bright leaves fall all around it, and a fringe of scarlet and orange berries from the bitter-sweet vine enhances its beauty. It is a joy forever, and during these dark, sunless, wintry days, words fail to tell what it is to us.

Tradescantia, both variegated and green, grows most readily—a little cutting becomes, before many weeks, a trailing vine of great beauty. While you sleep it grows, and little is the care it asks of you after you have first carefully embedded it in a loamy soil. Lobelias of all hues, Sedums, Vincas, and many other species of vines, grow very readily, and many of them blossom beautifully. The Tom Thumb Tropœolum, though rather a large plant for hanging-baskets, will, in a very poor soil, grow well and blossom freely. There are many very desirable vines and plants to be had a the greenhouses for money, but we write this article especially for those who, having but little of it, desire to cultivate some plants that will enliven the home circle, refine the feelings, and soften the heart.

Mechanical Photographic Printing.

Photographic printing by mechanical agency is the latest novelty in England. The London papers describe the invention, which was publicly exhibited last month. The *Star* says:—

"Unlike the present method of producing a photographic impression from a negative, in which the darkening power of salts of silver, &c., under the action of light, is the medium used, impressions so resembling those obtained as to be indistinguishable from them are by the Woodbury process obtained by purely mechanical means in a printing press. The fact of being able to produce impressions resembling photographs in their beautiful gradations of tone, without any necessity for light, and the great multiplying power given by the process, enable an immense number of impressions to be produced in a remarkably short space of time. The operation is as follows:—

"A thin film of gelatine, containing bichromate of ammonia, is placed under an ordinary negative, and exposed to light. The effect upon the gelatine is to render it insoluble wherever acted on by the light. The whole is placed in warm water, and the parts of the film where the light has not acted, in consequence of the partial opacity of the negative, are soon dissolved away, leaving a mould of various thicknesses. This when dry is placed between two steel plates in contact with a sheet of lead hardened with antimony, and subjected to a hydraulic pressure of from forty to two hundred tons, according to the size of the plate, which causes the gelatine relief to impress all its details into the metal, and, strange as it may seem, the operation may be repeated with the identical gelatine for, say, forty or fifty times, without its sustaining the slightest injury, and each impression upon the metal being as sharp and perfect as the first. The metal plate is then ready for the press, whence pictures can be struck off purely mechanically.

"Were this intaglio plate used in the same manner as a wooden block, and covered with the ordinary printing ink, the result would be certain masses of black and white, but no half tones whatever. Therefore, to obtain a print from this plate that shall have all the gradations from black to white, as appear in a photograph, it is necessary to revert to another mode of taking the impression. This is done by 'casting' from the metal mould—a small quantity of color mixed with water and gelatine is poured upon it, a sheet of paper placed thereon. A perfectly true surface being now brought to bear, all superfluous ink is squeezed out at the edge, and when the gelatine contained in the ink has had time to set, the paper is lifted off, taking with it the cast or print of the mould. The prints subsequently are passed through a 'fixing bath,' which renders the material perfectly insoluable by a process analogous to tanning.

"Among the advantages said to be possessed by this process over all others are—the pictures can be produced in any shade of any color, and every copy of the same mould shall correspond in tone; they are perfectly permanent, and, in addition, can be produced in any quantity with great speed and economy. The process is certainly very interesting, and calculated to produce quite a revolution in the copying of photographs. The whole system is to be seen any day in operation at the works at Brompton."

—Taglioni's new ballet, "Sardanapalus," is being prepared for the stage with great magnificence at Dresden. The Viennese scene-painter, Brioschi, has been engaged to paint the decorations for 25,000 florins ($10,000).

—Jeff. Davis and his family are passing the winter in the south of France. He is said to be in bad health.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNION MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

OFFICE,

N. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Sts.,

EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with provision of its charter:—

Marine premiums written to Jan. 1, 1869		$106,198 16
Do. not earned Jan. 1, 1868		50,716 13
		$156,914 29
Fire premiums written same period	$36,413 32	
Fire premiums not earned Jan. 1, 1868	37,387 44	
		73,800 76
		$239,714 05
Earned premiums to January 1, 1869:—		
Marine risks	$117,351 83	
Fire risks	27,279 45	
Amount received from interest on investments and salvages	17,696 77	
		$162,209 05
Losses, expenses, etc., same period:—		
Marine losses	$114,104 82	
Fire losses	15,155 50	
Rents and salaries	11,452 57	
Reinsurances and commissions	14,774 60	
United States taxes	2,513 49	
Deductions in lieu of scrip	6 750 95	
		164,751 93

Assets of the Company Jan. 1, 1869.

Bonds.		
State of Pennsylvania, coupon 6 per cent		$10,000 00
City of Philadelphi, 6 per cent		15,000 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1889		11,200 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1883		3,510 00
Camden and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 1875		17,000 00
Pennsylvania R. R., 2d mortgage, 6 per cent		10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 6 per cent		14,610 00
Pennsylvania R. R., 1st mortgage, 6 per cent		1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent		10,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie R. R., 6 per cent		10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal, 6 per cent		11,000 00
Pittsburg Water Loan, 7 per cent		7,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 6 per cent		10,000 00
North Pennsylvania R. R., 7 per cent		3,500 00
Lehigh Valley R. R., 6 per cent		5,000 00
Shares.		
100 Little Schuylkill Railroad		5,000 00
138 Pennsylvania Railroad		6,900 00
100 North Pennsylvania Railroad		5,000 00
48 Delaware Railroad		1,200 00
106 Wyoming Valley Canal		5,300 00
68 Philadelphia Bank		6,800 00
88 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank		8,800 00
88 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co		2,200 00
160 Phœnix Insurance Company		1,600 00
4 American West India Steamship Company		400 00
20 Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Company		5,000 00
1414 Union Mutual Insurance Co		28,240 00
Par value		$215,250 00
Cost		$194,859 69
Bills receivable for premiums		22,507 21
Sundry accounts due for premiums		15,768 12
Cash in banks	$22,019 11	
Cash in drawer	119 34	
		22,138 45
		$255,273 47

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Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

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On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R.)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Phila'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn's Railroad Co., 160 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604 26.	$1,130,325 25
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116 150 08	
Cash in drawer	413 65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Office, No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, First Month 1, 1869.

The following statement of the assets and business of the Company is published in compliance with the General Insurance Law of the State of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital fully paid in	$150,000 00
Surplus Capital	34,933 54
	$184,933 54

Assets.		*Present Value.*
$40,055 00	Mortgages first liens on city property	$40,055 00
6,000 00	Ground Rents	5,850 00
165,300 00	United States 6 per cent. bonds, 5-20s	179,775 25
55,500 00	do. do. do. 1881	61,610 00
30,000 00	do. do. do. currency interest loan	30,000 00
1,500 00	United States 5 per cent. currency 10-40s	1,703 00
9,000 00	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	9,600 00
5,000 00	Junction Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	4,500 00
2,000 00	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. bonds	2,000 00
6,000 00	Lehigh Navigation Company 6 per cent. bonds	5,040 00
28,172 00	126 shares Central National Bank	28,350 00
8,192 67	80 shares Bank of the Republic	8,000 00
5,825 01	100 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad	5,900 00
2,775 00	25 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co	2,775 00
347,796 84	Loans on collateral security	347,796 84
21,438 00	Sundry securities deposited with us for collection of interest	21,438 00
38,898 53	Cash on hand	38,898 53
102,804 66	Premium notes secured by loans on Policies	102,804 66
		$885,101 28
	Office Fixtures $3,000 00	
	Cash in hands of Agents 42,904 54	
	Value of Deferred Premiums for the current year 30,668 01	
		76,572 85
		$971,673 83

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1868.

Premiums, including Annuities		$212,957 01
Interest on Premium Fund		14,905 77
Interest on Annuity Fund		1,846 30
		228,509 08
Cash in hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums		73,572 55
		302 081 63
Less Agents' Commissions		25,594 02
		276,487 61
Interest on other investments		43 320 38
Policies issued in 1868, 1001 insuring		3,295 227 00
Policies outstanding 12 mo. 31, 1868, 2034 insuring		6,019,097 00
Amount of Annuities sold in 1868		1,922 98
Total amount of Annuities sold in 1868		12,747 12
Losses by death, numbering seven		22,000 00
Total amount of deaths from the origin of the Company		46,500 00
Expenses for 1868		32,719 32
Liabilities to Depositors and Trusts		442,078 30

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, Phila.	Richard Cadbury, Phila.
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Richard Wood, "	T. Wistar Brown, "
W. Hacker, "	Wm. C. Longstreth, "
Charles F. Coffin, Richmond, Ind.	1 13 12t

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1869,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis!

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
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The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
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William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
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John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 9tf

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 1 7tf

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING Agents,

11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

AND TRUST

COMPANY,

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART,	S. H. HORSTMANN,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,	A. J. DREXEL,
WM. A. PORTER,	JOSEPH PATTERSON,
F. A. DREXEL,	WM. C. HOUSTON,
WM. V. McKEAN,	S. J. SOLMS,
THOMAS W. EVANS,	HENRY E. ROOD.

NEW YORK.

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CINCINNATI.

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HON. J. W PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.

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WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
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FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS F KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 lmwfsmrp

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 310 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [826m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner

CONVERSATIONS WITH ROSSINI.

From Once a Week.

III.

"What a noble beginning!" cried Rossini, humming the first bars of one of Haydn's quartettes. "What spirit! what grace! They are charming works, these quartettes. How lovingly the instruments converse with one another! And what subtle modulations! All great composers have beautiful modulations; but Haydn's always have a special and peculiar charm for me."

"Surely you had never heard them in Italy?"

"Yes, at Bologna, when I was a boy. I got together a string-quartette, in which I played tenor. The first fiddle had very few things of Haydn's; but I was always boring him to get more, so by degrees I got to know a good number of them. I studied Haydn with great ardor at that time. You should have been in Bologna when I conducted the *Creation* at the Liceo. I wouldn't let the performers pass over a single thing, for I knew every note by heart. I also got up the *Seasons*, when I gave up the Liceo to be director of the Philarmonic Concerts."

"There's more invention, perhaps, in the *Seasons* than the *Creation;* but then they offer more scope for variety."

"May be," answered Rossini; "but there is a certain lofty tone running through the *Creation* which makes me prefer it. How fine this air is ——, and the chorus in B flat, and Raphael's air," humming the beginning of each; "and what a wonderful bit of instrumentation the chaos is! Nothing clings to one like the impressions of youth. I knew an Italian in Vienna called Calpani, who had been there for years, and was very intimate with Haydn. He was never tired of talking about the kind-heartedness and modesty of the old master."

"I never caught sight of one of his operas. But is there much in them?"

"No! I looked them through in Vienna, with an enthusiastic admirer of Haydn's, who boasted that he possessed all his compositions. They are unimportant works, with scarcely a trace of the great composer. He must have written them at an early period, for Prince Esterhazy and his singers. But do you know his cantata *Ariadne?*"

"I played it through a long time ago, but I never heard it, and don't remember any of it," I answered, somewhat ashamed.

"Except the Oratorios, I like it best of Haydn's vocal compositions. The adagio is very beautiful," said Rossini, and began to sing part of it.

"You, I declare, know more about our German composers than I do myself, and I am beginning to be jealous. Do you know as much about the old Italians?"

"I have read through a great many of them."

"Many of Paisiello's operas?"

"When I was a boy they had already nearly vanished from the stage. Generali, Fioravanti, Paer, and, above all, Simon Mair, were the order of the day."

"Do you like Paisiello?"

"Pleasant music, but not remarkable either for harmony or melody. It never interested me much. His principle was to compose a whole piece on one short subject, consequently there was but little life in it, and scarcely any dramatic effect."

"You knew him personally?"

"I saw him in Naples, after his return from Paris, where he made a great deal of money. Napoleon was very fond of his music, and Paisiello used to boast about it in the most *naïve* way, telling everybody that the great Emperor liked his music so much because it did not prevent him from thinking of other things. A strange compliment! But every time has its taste, and his soft music used to be immensely admired."

"Was he an interesting man?"

"He was a fine-looking fellow, almost imposing, but utterly uneducated, and insignificant beyond anything. You should have seen his letters! I don't mean the handwriting nor the spelling; I pass over that; but the clumsy manner of expressing himself, and the platitude of his thoughts, are beyond conception! Cimarosa was very different: a refined and intellectual mind. Do you know anything of his?"

"The *Matrimonio*, of course; and I have looked through the *Orazii*."

"There is not much in the later ones; but there is an opera buffa of his, *Le Trame Deluse*, which is capital."

"Better than the *Matrimonio?*"

"Incomparably greater. The finale to the second act (almost too good for a last finale) is quite a masterpiece. Unfortunately, the libretto is wretched. Then I remember an air in his oratorio of *Isaaco*, one passage of which, as to harmony, is very striking and dramatic. A pure inspiration, too; for, in a general way, you know, he was not great in harmony."

"It is difficult for us in Germany to get hold of the works of these composers. One would have to spend a year in Italy for the express purpose. There must be wonderful treasures in the library of the Conservatorium at Naples."

"All immense quantity. All Cimarosa's manuscripts must be there. They once belonged to Cardinal Gonsalvi, who had quite a passion for Cimarosa. One could not give him a greater treat than to sing him something of his favorite's. I often did this while in Rome, and he was always most thankful."

"And your own manuscripts, maëstro; is it true that you have hardly any?"

"Not a note."

"But where on earth are they?"

"Heaven knows! I had the right to demand them from the copyist after a year, but I never did so. Some may be in Naples, some are in Paris; the rest I know nothing about."

"Haven't you kept even your studies with Mattei?"

"I kept them many years, but once, when I returned to Bologna, they were no longer to be found—thrown away, or stolen, or perhaps sold for waste paper."

"Perhaps you have not got printed scores or arrangements of your operas?" said I, with a smile.

"What would be the good of them? For years past I have had no music at my house. Surely I don't want to study them."

"And how about the opera of *Hermione*, which one of your biographers says you are hoarding up for posterity?"

"With the others."

"You once before spoke to me about this opera, and said that you had made it too dramatic, and that it was a failure."

"Quite true," said Rossini, cheerfully; "it was most wearisome."

"Had it no airs, or finales; none of those things that you generally captivate people with?"

"Very kind of you; but there was really nothing in it but recitative and declamation. I put in one cavatina for 'David,' that the poor thing might have something to sing. That became known, and I dare say you have heard it. It begins like this;" and here he sang the air.

IV.

During September, my old friend Neukomm came to Trouville. He wished to see Rossini, and, though they had not met for twenty-five years, Rossini remembered that Neukomm had shown him how to make an Æolian harp for the Duchess of Vaudemont, and had had several made on the estate of his friend Aguado. It was pleasant to see them together. I had told Rossini a great deal about Neukomm, especially about his wonderful activity; and he began about it at once—

"Always at work, I hear, Signor Cavaliere."

"When I can't do any more work," answered Neukomm, "I hope somebody will put me between six planks and nail them up, for I shall not care to live any longer."

"You have the same passion for industry that I always had for idleness," cried Rossini.

"Your forty operas do not exactly go to prove that," returned Neukomm.

"Ah! that is a long time ago. But in this world one really ought to have one's nerves made of string," said the maëstro, rather seriously. "But enough of that. You have travelled a great deal—even to Brazil—haven't you?"

"Yes; I was Court Capellmeister at the court of Don Pedro, who was a great amateur, and even dabbled in composition himself."

"I know something about that," said Rossini. "He was kind enough once to send me an order. When he came to Paris—rather against his will—I thanked him for it, and offered to get some of his compositions performed at the Italian Opera, to which he gladly consented."

"He would have conducted them himself, if you had asked him," threw in Neukomm.

"Impossible! He sent me a cavatina, which I got copied out after adding a few trombone notes to it. It was very well performed—and with tolerable applause—at a concert at the opera-house, and Don Pedro seemed to enjoy it immensely in his box; at least, he thanked me most warmly."

To complete this little anecdote, I must add that in speaking of it to Countess B., she said:—

"I perfectly remember that evening, for Don Pedro came here after the concert, and seemed quite excited. He declared that he had never been so pleased in his life—which, from a man who had just lost a kingdom, seemed strange enough."

Baron Ward the Lucky.

From London Society.

It has always struck me that the career of the late Baron Ward, who from a stable-boy became Prime Minister of Parma, was a remarkable instance of the union of luck and desert. I abridge an account of him by one who knew him well.

"I cannot tell the exact year in which Ward entered the Duke of Lucca's service—it must have been between 1825 and 1830. He was for some years in the ducal stables, when his cleverness and good conduct attracted the favorable notice of his master. And as he was very fond of the English, he attached Ward more closely to his immediate service; and, notwithstanding his equestrian skill, he decided upon removing him from his stables, and making him his under *valet de chambre*.

"Ward owed this promotion entirely to his high character, integrity, and scrupulous English cleanliness. . . . Ward's rise in the service of the Duke of Lucca was extremely gradual, and was the result, not of capricious favor, but of the most well-grounded appreciation of his long-tried worth and his rare intelligence. . . . His extraordinary good sense and practical ability became gradually more and more apparent. The Duke soon began to see that his advice was good in matters far beyond the departments of his stable and of his wardrobe. He accordingly consulted him in many perplexed and difficult cases as they happened to occur; and he invariably found such benefit from the advice of his new counsellor that he began to regard him as almost infallible. . . The zeal and address which Ward displayed in the arrangement of some affair procured for him an unbounded influence with his master, who, soon after this, strongly urged him to accept of a portfolio, and to assume the position of a Minister of State. The proposition Ward refused point blank. . . . The groom was elevated to the post of personal attendant, then of intendant of his stables and household, then of comptroller of his privy purse, then of Minister of State, and, in fact, Prime Minister, with baronial titles and manifold knightly decorations. Such was the elevation to which Ward had ascended at the present epoch of his history. He was the trusted adviser of his master in the knottiest questions of foreign politics, the arbiter of the most difficult points of international policy with other States, and the highest authority in all home affairs. He was one of those men of action who speedily distinguish themselves wherever the game of life is to be played; quick to discern the character of those around him, and prompt to avail himself of their knowledge. Little hampered by the conventionalities which impose trammels on men born in an elevated station, and refined by elegant breeding, he generally attained his object by a *coup de main* before others had arranged their plans to oppose him.

To these qualities, so instrumental to his success, he added a most rugged, unyielding honesty, and a loyal, single-hearted attachment to the person of his prince. Strong in his own conscious rectitude, and in the confiding regard of his sovereign, Ward stood alone and fearless against all the wiles and machinations of his formidable rivals, who, although armed against counter wiles and counter machinations were quite unprepared against straightforward honesty. . . . One day about this time, when he entered the Duke's room, he found him occupied with a pencil and paper. 'Ward,' said his Royal Highness, 'I am drawing a coat of arms for you. As a mark of the esteem in which you are held by the Duchess as well as myself, you shall have armorial bearings compounded of her arms and my own. I will give you the silver cross of Savoy with the golden fleur de lys of France in dexter chief.' With many expressions of gratitude for the honor which was about to be conferred upon him, he asked permission to add something emblematical of his native country; and as he had heard that coats of arms sometimes had supporters, he would like to have the cross of Savoy and the lily of Bourbon supported by English John Bulls. 'So be it,' said the Duke. 'You shall have two bulls regardant for your supporters;' and thus the arms of Baron Ward may be found in 'Burke's Peerage' among those of English men who have obtained foreign titles:—On a field gules, a cross argent, in the dexter chief, a shied azure surmounted by a royal crown, and charged with a *fleur de lys* or; supporters, two bulls regardant proper. . . . . In the beginning of the year 1834 Charles III, Duke of Parma, was suddenly removed from this world by a mysterious and violent death. One of the first acts of the Duchess, his widow, forced by its popularity among the subjects of her infant son, was to depose Baron Ward from his ministry, and send him into banishment. . . . . Ward was removed from the evil to come, and was called to exchange this world for a better, before the last fatal outburst of ruin upon the family to whom he had devoted the active energies of his virtuous and useful life. After he was so suddenly and so harshly sacrificed by the course of events, and a vain attempt to conciliate popular favor, he entirely retired from public affairs. Prince Metternich truly characterized him when, after the revolution of 1848, he visited that illustrious minister in his retirement at Brighton by greeting him as a 'Heaven-born diplomatist.' He undertook a large farming establishment in the neighborhood of Vienna, and spent his last few years in the enjoyment of domestic happiness with his wife and children. In 1858 Baron Ward died at the age of forty-nine; and he has left us a memorable example how integrity, talent and courage can raise a man from the lowest position to ride on the high places of the earth, and to be an honor to his native country."

—M. Rochefort is about to publish a new pamphlet, a sensation, which he dedicates to France. As M. Rochefort's screed is entitled "L'Histoire d'un Chef d'Etat," it will probably have a limited circulation in Paris.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 23.
RANGAROO, Tuesday, January 26.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN,	$100	STEERAGE	$32
to London,	105	to London,	40
to Paris,	115	to Paris,	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool,	$90	Liverpool,	$35
Halifax,	20	Halifax,	1
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer,	80	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer,	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET street.

THROUGH RATES AND THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

FREIGHT HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 3 3
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch Line.—Swift-sure Line via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 152 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2300 SOUTH Street. 1869

1 12

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOU SHIP-KNEES. 1 12 stuthp

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

C. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
5 24f

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
24tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,

EXTRA MESS MACKEREL.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express, 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torrendale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 3, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torrendale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. 11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets forty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train,	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:20, and 5:00 P. M.	
Fast Line,	11:00 A. M.
Erie Express,	12:00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation,	2:00 P. M.
Lancaster accommodation,	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train,	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express,	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sundays. Continues on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express,	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 6:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.	
Erie Mail and Buffalo express,	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train,	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line,	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train,	12:50 P. M.
Erie Express,	4:20 P. M.
Day Express,	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation,	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 S. MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot,

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail. 9:30 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express. 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Northwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia,		10:45 P. M.
"	Williamsport,	3:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie,	9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia,		11:50 A. M.
"	Williamsport,	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie,	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia,		8:00 A. M.
"	Williamsport,	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven,	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie,		10:55 A. M.
"	Williamsport,	12:55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia,	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie,		6:25 P. M.
"	Williamsport,	7:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia,	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf, 113 Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware ave.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 5 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and Southwest.

Reading Season Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia, at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:05 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 5:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:40 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., connecting at Reading with Afternoon accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 5:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:35 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 9:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 3:00, and 6:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., 1:30, and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:00 and 5:50 A. M., 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 9:14 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:30 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:50 A. M., and 12:30 and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 8:45, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg; and at 12:10 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2,000 miles, between all points, at $50·00 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, enabling themselves and wives to ride free.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Express Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 2:00 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 9 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARR

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Highway Robber—Assaulting a Policeman—Highway Robberies—Stocking Thief—A Case of False Pretense—An Undutiful Boy—Youthful Thieves—A Citizen Assaulted—Disorderly Houses—Attempted Theft—Cruelty to Animals—Newspaper Thieves—Robbers—Wife-Beaters.

—Yesterday afternoon, a citizen saw Michael J. Quinlan extracting a watch and $20 in money from the pockets of a countryman, who was asleep on a doorstep at Seventh and Shippen streets. He informed a policeman, who arrested the offender, and took him before Alderman Bonsell, who committed him for trial.

—Henry Kernal on Saturday night was rioting in a tavern at Twelfth and Wood streets. Policeman Martin went into the place, when Kernal drew a black-jack on him. The policeman secured assistance, and succeeded in capturing Kernal, who was sent below by Alderman Massey.

—Last night a countryman was stopped on Market street, near Thirty-ninth, by a fellow who, after tussling with him, stole his pocket-book. At this time a guardian of the peace in blue stepped up and nabbed the highwayman, who gave the name of John Bradford. Alderman Maule sent him to prison.

—Doran Murray stole a quantity of stockings from a dry goods store on Market street, above Fortieth, on Saturday night. Alderman Maule committed him.

—Jacob Gudeheimer was arrested on a charge of false pretense. The complainant is a man named Philippi, from Sinking Springs, Berks county, who alleges that the prisoner bought a bill of goods and gave in payment a check for $800, which turned out to be worthless. The accused was held to answer by Alderman Maule.

—Henry Wood lives with his parents at No. 819 Shippen street. He is charged by his father with having robbed him of a silver watch and $9, and then assaulting him. Alderman Bonsall bound him over in $800 bail.

—John Larkins, Frank Bender, Francis Schulm, and John Whiteman, all lads, went to a store at Fifteenth and Callowhill streets and removed a large lot of gloves. The goods were subsequently found in their possession, and the boys were committed by Alderman Pancoast.

—William Leckfeldt, of fraudulent naturalization fame, and John Holten have been bound over by Alderman Toland for assaulting a citizen on Fifth street on Saturday afternoon.

—Alderman Neill has required Patlip Fitzpatrick, who keeps house at Kensington avenue and Hart's lane, and Michael Barnell, who holds forth at No. 1236 Ball street, Richmond, to enter bail for their appearance at court on the charge of keeping disorderly houses.

—On Saturday afternoon a fellow pushed a wheelbarrow in front of a grocery store at Thirteenth and Market streets, and then placed a barrel of flour in it. The proprietor saw the act and yelled at the thief, who took to his heels and escaped, leaving the barrow standing on the pavement. The barrow was yesterday discovered to have been stolen from a confectionery store at Ninth and Market streets.

—Edward H. Gorham and Michael Bailey went to a livery stable in Frankford yesterday and hired a horse, which they returned in such a condition that he is of no use to his owner. Both the fellows were drunk, and they had beaten and driven the animal to a cruel extent. Alderman Stein consigned the offenders to prison for trial.

—Policeman Megonigle yesterday was called into a tavern at Ridge avenue and Wiley street to quell a disturbance. He was set upon and beaten by the crowd inside. Assistance was rendered him, and he took into custody Josiah Hannan, one of the assaulters. Alderman Pancoast bound him over in $500 for trial.

—Andrew Gibson is a youth who had been held by Alderman Kerr for stealing newspapers from beneath doors along Chesnut street.

—William Campbell late on Saturday night was overhauled in the Second district with a piece of oil-cloth which he had stolen from a store on Second street, below Wharton. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

—Ephraim Kemble was captured in the store No. 1714 S. Fourth street yesterday afternoon. He had climbed through a window and had gone through the drawer when arrested. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

—Ed. McCoy has been sent below by Alderman Kerr for a further hearing. He is charged with having committed an outrageous assault upon his wife, at No. 409 Barnwell street.

—Peter Campbell, residing at Vaughan street, above Fifteenth, beat his wife on Saturday night in such a manner that she yelled murder. A policeman hearing the cries, sprang through the window and pounced upon Peter, who had his wife down on the floor. Peter was locked up for the night, and in the morning Alderman Swift committed him for trial.

THE CHESNUT STREET FIRE.

The Coroner's Investigation.

This morning Coroner Daniels resumed the investigation as to the cause of the fire on the morning of January 14, 1868, at Ninth and Chesnut streets, which resulted in the death of James F. Polk and Edward Hagan.

Thomas J. Lovegrove affirmed.—I found the boiler in good order, and no evidence to show that the fire originated from it in any way; the rubbish had been moved away; I say that the boiler did not explode in any way—it was in running order; we tested it this morning; the bricks and fire-hole were all right; I am familiar with boilers; I am the boiler inspector of the city; it is impossible to blow open the fire-doors from the confined air in the flues.

John H. Towne sworn—I reside at No. 1616 Locust street; I was present this morning at Caldwell's building; the boiler was in good running order; I found half-burnt coal in the fire-hole, which was not disturbed; there was no explosion from the boiler; I saw steam started there this morning. There was no break or derangement of the boiler.

Robert M. Magill, Sr., sworn—I reside at No. 154 N. Seventh street; I am superintendent of the shop at the Gas Works; I took the meter away from the store of Caldwell's, it was in good condition; I ordered the gas stopped off; it was stopped off on the morning after the fire; there was a stop-cock in the street and one inside the wall; the gas was introduced from Chesnut street; the man who duty it is to stop off the gas could not get inside, and the firemen prevented it from being done on the outside.

Thomas Quaide sworn—I reside at No. 1302 Horstman street; I am a member of the Weccacoe Fire Company; I turned the gas off in the morning; some were afraid to do it and I volunteered to do it; I had to wade through water; there was fire in the back part of the cellar; it went out as soon as I turned it off; I found the meter standing towards Ninth street; there was a full head of gas on; the stop-cock was in the vault.

J. V. Merrick sworn—I saw the boiler on Saturday and it was in good condition; the brick work was in good condition; so far as I could see the boiler was in perfect condition; I saw it again this morning in running order; I examined only the boiler in the rear end of the store; it could not have exploded, as it would have been blown to pieces.

Robert Briggs sworn—I examined the boiler and it seems to be in as good condition as when made; I am satisfied that there was no explosion; I found the bed of coal partially burned; there was no signs of disturbance; I should judge that it was quenched by the water thrown; the breakage of the pipes was caused by something falling upon them; I examined the boiler in front and found it in good condition.

Matthias Stratton sworn—I reside No. 719 Walnut street; I put the gas pipes in the building; I personally attended the alterations of the gas pipes, and they were independent of all others, and had no connection with those which were already in the building, and were supplied with stop-cocks; when the whole work was completed it was thoroughly tested, and subjected to a severer test than on other occasions; when the brackets and chandeliers were put in it was subjected to another test; the pipe in use was 2½ inches; there was but little of the pipe in use which was formerly in the building; the pipes were all connected with the meter; we placed in two large stop-cocks, one to govern the bronze-room, and the other the silver-room; we hung no pipes from the ceiling in making the alterations; the brackets were all supplied from our pipes; there could be no escape of gas between the floors and the ceiling; there were about thirty four three-quarter pipes on the first floor; I think there was sufficient escape of gas to produce great destruction, and for that reason advised and had an outside stop-cock provided; if it had been stopped off shortly after the breaking out of the fire, the destruction, I think, would have been avoided.

James H. Lyons sworn—I reside at No. 709 Catharine street; I did nothing but make some alterations in the building after the firm occupied it; I placed in five burners in the basement and did the plumbing; I think there was a pendant opposite the boiler; I was in the store about a week ago, and was not in the cellar since the fire until this morning; I do not remember seeing a room near the boiler for rubbish.

Robert Cornelius sworn—I am a manufacturer of gas fixtures, and furnished the fixtures; we proved the building, and the pipes were sufficient for the fixtures; I suppose the meter was a fifty-light one; it would cause no explosion by adding any burners; I was at the fire on Friday; I felt some anxiety to see the boiler, and it looked to me to be in perfect condition, and concluded that the fire was not occasioned by an explosion from it; I could see that gas could get in between the ceiling and floor, and I could see that it accumulated, and might have produced one, two, or three explosions; it has all the appearances of an explosion from gas between the ceiling and the floor; I think the leak from the gas was between the floor and the ceiling of the second floor.

W. Barnett Le Van sworn—I merely examined the boiler in Caldwell's building; it was in good condition and working order; I only wanted to satify myself in regard to the boiler; some other causes occasioned the explosion.

Postponed until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

INCOME TAX CIRCULAR.—The following circular in reference to the income tax has this day been received by Assessors of Internal Revenue:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, January 16, 1869.—The blank forms for the annual assessment are now ready for delivery, and assessors who have not already forwarded their orders should do so at once. If any blanks remain on hand from last year they may be used by changing the dates to correspond with the terms of 1869. On form 24 the value of gold at the close of the year should also be changed. This value in New York, December 31, 1868, was 135. Assessors are advised to commence the annual assessment immediately in all cases where parties are willing to make return, or unless there are special reasons for delay in any district. If a taxpayer is unwilling to make return, the assessor cannot make an assessment nor enforce any penalty for delinquency until after the first day of March.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

ROBBERIES AND ATTEMPTS.—The front shutter of residence No. 1507 Lombard street was pried open last night, but the thieves were scared off.

The back door of Craig's counting-house, at Twenty second and Locust streets, was also broken down last night, but the thieves were evidently frightened off.

The residence of Thomas Walker, No. 1508 S. Fourth street, was entered last night and robbed of a coat and pistol.

AN ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING CASE.—On Saturday a number of boys were engaged in sledding down a hill at Chesnut Hill. A pistol in the pocket of Charles W. Wood, aged fifteen, went off accidentally, the ball passing through his hand and into the body of Samuel Detwiler, aged sixteen, near the hip. The injured lads were removed to their homes in the vicinity. Fortunately neither of the wounds are considered dangerous.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—This morning being one of the days set apart for hearing the applications of those who desire an appointment under the Mayor, the office at Fifth and Chesnut streets, and the pavement surrounding it, were crowded by a host of politicians, with their constituents. The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards are being attended to.

THE RECEIVER OF TAXES—MR. MELLOY ENTERS UPON HIS DUTIES.—This morning John M. Melloy, Esq., the Receiver of Taxes elect, called at the office and assumed the duties thereof. He has made but two appointments thus far, Dennis F. Dealy has been designated Chief Clerk, and John Perrine, Messenger.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.—Upon the recommendation of Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Mr. Edward Tobin was on Friday appointed a gauger and inspector of distilled spirits for the First District of Pennsylvania. His bonds were approved this morning and forwarded to Washington.

COLUMBIA ENGINE COMPANY.—The following named gentlemen were elected officers of this company on Thursday evening last:—President, W. Ellwood Rowan; Vice-President, John Fields; Treasurer, A. W. Aunes; Secretary, William Creamer; Assistant Secretary, Joseph Pullin; Trustees, Wm. H. Kendrick, Michael Kelly, and Samuel Read.

A COLLISION.—Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning a lager beer wagon ran into a carriage at Eleventh and Brown streets, wrecking the latter, and seriously injuring William Wright, aged 10 years.

AN OWNER WANTED.—There are two nine-inch hawsers at the Eighteenth District Station awaiting an owner. They were found on Cumberland street wharf.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The Court met this morning for the purpose of resuming the trial of homicide cases, a number of which, notwithstanding the labors of the District Attorney during the preceding part of this long session of Oyer and Terminer, remain yet to be disposed of. The case of Jos. M. Donahue, charged with the murder of James Dempsey on the 14th instant was called; but counsel for the prisoner represented to their Honors that they had not had sufficient time to prepare the defense, and asked, therefore, that the trial should be postponed for two weeks; but they having laid no legal grounds for such an application, the District Attorney opposed it, consenting, however, to continue the case until Thursday next, which proposition met the approval of the Court, and had to be accepted by counsel for the prisoner.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Hagan was next called for trial, and the defense being prepared a jury was called and sworn. The prisoner, a young man, is charged with the murder of Frederick Winter on the 13th of October last, under the following circumstances:—As Mr. Winter on the day in question was crossing at Seventh and Shippen streets, the defendant was driving a milk wagon rapidly along the street and came near running over that gentleman; he in order to save himself raised his cane and struck the horse upon the face, and the defendant jumped down and struck him upon the head; he staggered, and dropped upon his knees, and fell forwards, and died immediately, or a very short time afterwards. The defendant is on bail, the Commonwealth not pressing for murder of the first degree. The main features of the infliction of the blow by the defendant and the death of the deceased were not points of contest; but the whole case hinged on the question whether the blow given by the defendant was the cause of death.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh sworn—I made a post-mortem examination of the body of Frederick Winters, at the rear of No. 605 Wall street, on the 14th of October last; I discovered a slight bruise an inch and a half above the left eye-brow; it was merely skin-deep, and very slight; coming in contact with any smooth instrument or object would have caused the wound; this was the only external mark of violence that I discovered; I do not think such a wound would have been produced by a blackjack, for I think that would have broken the skin; it might have been produced by a fall; there was no fracture of the skull, but I discovered pressing upon the left surface of the brain, between it and the brain sack, and about the medulla oblongata, the commencement of the spinal cord, a clot of blood; the immediate cause of death was the compression of the brain from the clot; a fall or a blow from the fist behind the ear might have been an exciting cause of the clot; a clot can be produced in that way; a clot so produced might be found directly under the place struck, or in another part.

Cross-examined—The subject was rather fat, but of sickly appearance; the face appeared putty-like; all the tissues were flabby and greasy to the feel; the lungs were sound; the heart was dilated and diseased; the color of the muscular part of the heart was greyish; the internal lining membrane was of a dark red color, almost a maroon color, either from inflammation or a broken-down condition of the blood; the liver was of a light, yellowish color, instead of dark red; the texture of the liver seemed granulated and greasy to the feel; the liver and heart were in a condition known to physicians as fatty degeneration; the deceased was about forty-six years of age; he was quite tall and stout; the bruise upon the forehead might have been inflicted by the hand; there was no other external mark of violence on the head; I cannot tell whether the blow, the fall, or both, were the cause of that clot; judging from the diseased condition of the heart and predisposition to apoplexy, this clot of blood might have been produced by surprise, emotion, or passion; had I been unacquainted with the circumstances of this case, I think that upon post-mortem examination I would have concluded that death had been caused by apoplexy; there was no difference between this brain and that of one who might have died from apoplexy.

The case has not been concluded.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—James Boyd vs. The Delaware Avenue Market Company. An action to recover damages for the loss of a horse and wagon, which fell into the river by reason of the defendants not having upon their dock the cattle log required by ordinance. Verdict for plaintiff, $350.

McKendree Richman vs. Augustus Gobler. An action to recover on a promissory note given for the fixtures of a store. The defense alleged a set-off. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—Leonard, Baker & Co. vs. Freeman, McDowell & Co. An action on a promissory note. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—The attention of the Court was this morning engaged by a disorderly house case, coming from the neighborhood of Ninth and Locust streets, the details of which are unfit for publication.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew and Sharswood.—The following judgments were delivered this morning:—

In re State Road, Lehigh and Bucks counties, *Certiorari* to the Quarter Sessions of Bucks county. Order affirmed. Opinion by Sharswood, J.

Buckley vs. Grant. Error to the Common Pleas of Chester county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Sharswood, J.

Bayley's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Bucks county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellants. Opinion by Sharswood, J.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Williams.—In the case of Dewees vs. The Protection Insurance Company, which was an action to recover on a policy for loss by fire, before reported, the jury this morning rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2695 80.

A DISGUSTING GOURMAND.

How a Bloated Sport Attempted to Eat Thirty-six Hard-boiled Eggs.

In accordance with a public announcement duly made in several sporting papers, a wager of a rather novel and decidedly bestial character was decided yesterday afternoon in a stable near the intersection of Jefferson and Division streets. Two weeks ago a bet was made between two well-known "sports," one from the Seventh ward and the other from the Tenth, that a certain notorious gourmand would eat three dozen hard-boiled eggs, without drink of any kind, within the space of thirty-six minutes. A lager beer saloon near the corner of Division and Norfolk streets was the place first designated, but the owner peremptorily objected, so it became necessary to adjourn to a stable. Only the champion glutton, the betting parties, the chosen umpire, and a dozen conspicuous patrons of the ennobling arts were permitted to be present. At 1 o'clock precisely the word "go" was given, and with electrical rapidity two eggs were bolted, but as suddenly the eater stopped and protested that the eggs had been "soaped"—that is, boiled to a clammy state—which had been expressly stipulated against. The umpire tasted, and declared the objection well taken, and ordered forty new eggs to be procured and boiled under his personal supervision. At 3 o'clock the "sport" was resumed. The first seventeen eggs were bolted whole in fourteen and a quarter minutes. The eighteenth stuck fast in the throat; the operator gulped painfully, but the obstruction would not stir. The natural moisture of the throat was gone, and soldered irons could not adhere more firmly than did the glutinous egg to the parched throat. The sufferer gulped and strained in vain. He seized the iron handle of the saucepan which contained the boiled eggs, and was about to inject the obstruction when the opposite party called "foul." The umpire, with extraordinary judicial perspicacity, rendered his decision—that the operator might inject or eject at pleasure by mechanical aid, but the eggs so injected or ejected would not count. He went on to give his reasons, and got to "thirdly," when the suffocating wretch, now purple in the face as the gills of a male turkey, eyes distended outside their sockets, breathing stertorous, bolted the recalcitrant egg with the handle of the sauce-pan. Seventeen regular eggs and a blank in 16¾ minutes. The eater sank into a chair entirely exhausted, with stomach in a volcanic state. After a two minutes' rest, three more eggs were bolted in manifest pain, eyes running water, and the whole frame twitching spasmodically. Twenty-four eggs in 25 minutes, and the operator throws up the sponge and is taken away by his backers. The amount of the wager was $50.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

Secretary of State.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 23.

Because General Grant and his wife dined with Secretary Seward on the 16th it is argued that there will be no change in the State Department on and after the 4th of March. If the Secretary himself is of this belief, he is as great a simpleton as Attorney-General Wirt showed himself to be in 1829, when he supposed General Jackson would keep him in office because he had been in it a dozen years. Perhaps Secretary Seward's "claims" to remain in a place he never should have held are founded on the fact that he has held it so long. He is the only man who has held the office of Secretary of State through two successive Presidential terms for sixty years, or since Mr. Madison left the State Department in 1800; for though Mr. John Q. Adams was the only Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's Presidency, he did not take charge of the State Department till six months after Mr. Monroe's inauguration. He was Minister in England when appointed. Mr. Madison and Mr. Seward are the only full-termed Secretaries of State mentioned in our history. There have been twenty-two Secretaries of State in eighty years, namely:—Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Randolph, Timothy Pickering, John Marshall, James Madison, Robert Smith, James Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Edward Livingston, Louis McLane, John Forsyth, Daniel Webster, A. P. Upshur, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, John M. Clayton, Edward Everett, William L. Marcy, Lewis Cass, and William H. Seward, the latter being now in office. The twenty-third Secretary of State will be known in March, perhaps in February.

A Modest Request.

To General Grant:—I beg the appointment of John A. Griswold, of New York, as Secretary of the Navy, and of William Dennison, of Ohio, as Postmaster-General. The Epics of Grant and Romances of the Great Rebellion to be written hereafter will be incomplete in poetic justice, and leave an unsatisfied longing in the minds of their readers, if the builder of the monitors does not succeed Welles the incompetent, and the "Sir Philip Sidney of Ohio" does not resume the portfolio he spurned at the hands of A. J. the apostate. The stern and sullen patriot, Stanton, needs no addenda to his story. It is complete already.

WILLIAM E. GILMORE.

Springfield, Mo., Jan. 18, 1869.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.

WATT.—On the 23d instant, AGNES GREER, daughter of Walker M. and Mary A. Watt, aged 23 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1916 Pine street, on Tuesday morning, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE GREAT CARD DEPOT.
VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS
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ALL THE NOVELTIES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
Just received, a large assortment
NEW STYLES OF FRENCH PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
STAMPED IN COLORS GRATIS.
J. LINERD,
10 12mwsSm No. 923 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Georgia's Senator not to be Admitted—The Pacific Railroad Bonds—Telegraphic and Steamship Projects.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The Unfinished Work

of Congress to be completed, it is desired, at this session, embraces the reconstruction questions as they relate to Virginia and Mississippi, the Georgia case, tariff, tax, and other measures to be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and a large amount of other business which is now being perfected in the committee.

The Navy Yard Frauds.

William Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia, have written to the Secretary of the Navy inviting his attention to the malicious and unfounded slanders against that firm, circulated by Mr. Isherwood, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, and Chief Engineer Zeller, in their official communications to the Department, all of which have been included in pamphlet form, by the circulation of which they hope to forestall the action of the Naval Committee on frauds at the Philadelphia yard.

Conduct of Ordnance Department Officials.

General Rodman was examined at great length this morning by the Ordnance Committee, which has resumed its investigation into the conduct of the Ordnance Department.

Cheap Telegraph Schemes.

The House Postal Committee heard Hubbard in behalf of his cheap telegraph scheme, and postponed the subject until Wednesday, when they will again resume it.

To-morrow they take up the question of establishing a line of steamers between New York and Europe.

The House to-day agreed to postpone Boutwell's Constitutional Amendment bill until Wednesday next, in order to take up the Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. Logan has the floor on his amendment to the bill.

Senator Hill's Case.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have reported five to two against the admission of Senator Hill of Georgia, and this, it is thought, will prevent Georgia from having a representative in the Senate for the present.

Sherman's Bill.

Senator Sherman, who had prepared an elaborate speech on the finances, which he intended to deliver to-day, failed to get up his bill, the friends of the Central Branch of the Pacific Railroad having beaten him by some ten majority in taking up their bill.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President presented the credentials of Mr. Ramsey, Senator elect from Minnesota.

Mr. Morgan presented memorials in favor of the reorganization of the medical department of the navy.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported the bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office bill, with an amendment leaving the heads of departments—the Cabinet—subject to removal at the will of the President during a recess of the Senate, and authorizing him to suspend all other civil officers during such recess, without having specific evidence to justify the suspension.

Mr. Howard moved to take up the resolution to more effectually ensure the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad according to law, but Mr. Conness objected, and it went over.

House of Representatives.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions the following were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Kelsey (N. Y.), to provide for funding and paying the national debt, etc. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Morrell (Pa.) for the relief of paymasters. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Thomas (Md.), to amend the act of February 25, 1867, to change certain collection districts in Maryland and Virginia. To the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Heaton (N. C.), to repeal section 14 of the act of 28th July, 1866, to protect the revenue. To the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. Whittemore (S. C.), for a select committee of seven to investigate the irregularities in the recent election in South Carolina, especially in the Third and Fourth Congressional districts. To the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. Clift (Ga.), making an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Savannah river. To the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Kellogg (Ala.), directing the Postmaster-General to open negotiations with the several European governments for a further reduction in the rate of international postage. To the Post Office Committee.

Also, several memorials of the Alabama Legislature for grants of land, etc., for internal improvements.

By Mr. Buckley (Ala.), to confirm and renew a certain grant of lands to Alabama. To the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Pierce (Ala.), to make provision for the representation of the two-fifths of the persons heretofore held in slavery. To the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. Trimble (Ky.), to amend the act of July, 1867, for the removal of cases from the State to the Federal Courts. To the Judiciary Committee.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

FOURTH EDITION

BALTIMORE.

General Grant's Recent Visit—The Criminal Courts.

A FIRE IN CANADA.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—During

General Grant's Visit

here not a single word dropped from him regarding the appointments or what he purposed doing. No one even approached him about such matters.

A Just Sentence.

A colored man named Charles Snovely was convicted and sentenced on Saturday, in the United States Court, to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for attempting to procure a fraudulent pension.

Fire in Canada.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Jan. 25.—Reid's extensive cabinet warehouse and factory was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss, $15,000.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Cotton lower; 1000 bales sold at at 27½c. Flour steady, and without decided change; sales of 8600 barrels. Wheat advanced 1@2c; sales of 14,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 63@1 65. Corn steady; sales of 35,000 bushels mixed Western at 93@96c. Oats quiet; sales of 15,000 bushels at 75@76½. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new Mess, $30 25. Lard firmer; steam, 15¾@16. Whisky quiet at $1 01 free.

BALTIMORE, Jan 25.—Cotton quiet but firm at 28¼c. Flour dull and unchanged; Howard street superfine, $6 25@6 75; do. extra, $7 25@9 50; do. family, $10@11 25; City mills superfine, $6 25@7 00; do. extra, $7 75@10 00; do. family, $12 25@12 50; Western superfine, $6 25@6 75; do. extra, $7 25@9 25; do. family, $9 75@10 50. Wheat dull; prime valley red, $2 50. Corn firm; prime white, 85@87c.; yellow, 80@86c. Oats dull at 70@74c. Rye dull at $1 70@1 75. Pork firm at $31 50. Bacon active; rib sides, 17¼@17½c; clear do., 18¼@18½c; shoulders, 15½@15¾c. Hams, 20c. Lard, 20c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2½ P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	105½	West. Union Tel.	36⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	38¼	Cleveland & Toledo	105¾
Ph. and Res. R.	97⅛	Toledo & Wab.	62½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	94⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.	73⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93⅞	Adams Express	59
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26¾
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	89¼	Tenn. 6s, new	67⅜
Chi. and R. I. R.	133⅝	Gold	136¼
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	124	Market firm.	
Pacific Mail S. Co.	121¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 25

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 City 6s, New	102½	100 sh Read	46⅜
$500 do	102½	200 do	46⅜
$6000 do	102¾	200 do	46⅜
$3000 5-20s '65, Jy. rg	108⅜	100 do	46 3-16
Jan & July	108⅜	100 do	46 3-16
100 sh Sch Nav	10½	100 do	46 3-16
4 sh Bk N Amer	238	100 do	48⅜
12 do	238	200 do	48⅜
47 sh Penna R.	57½	300 do	48⅜
118 do	57½	100 do	48⅜
100 sh Sch N Pf	20½	100 do	48 11-16
100 sh Cata Pf	33½	200 do	48⅜
100 do	34½	200 do	48⅜
8 sh Read R.	46⅜	100 do	48⅜
100 do	46⅜	200 do	48⅜
200 do	46⅜	200 do	48⅜
5 do	46⅜	200 do	48⅜
100 do	46⅜	100 do	48 3-16
25 do	46⅜	100 do	48⅜
100 do	46⅜	100 do	48 11-16
300 do	46⅜	100 do	48⅜
100 do	46⅜	200 do	48⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	102½	100 sh Read R.	46⅜
$1000 do	102½	100 do	46⅜
100 sh Leh N.	31⅞	200 do	46⅜
100 sh N Central	49	100 do	46⅜
100 sh Cata Prf	33⅞	100 do	46⅜
8 sh Far & Mec B.	124	25 sh Minehill	55

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHARLES LELAND, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT G. THORP, Jr., Administrator of the estate of said decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 9, 1869 at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

1 25mw5t THOMAS R. ELCOCK, Auditor.

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BIRTHDAY
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The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-Back Albums are unrivalled.
Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
W. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Below Fourth, South Side.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Minister Johnson and the People of Manchester—European Market Quotations.

FROM ENGLAND.

By Atlantic Cable.

Reverdy to be Dined Again.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The political news to-day is meagre and unimportant. Reverdy Johnson has accepted an invitation to dine with the corporate authorities at Manchester some time in February.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 25—Evening.—Consols for money 93¼, and for account 93⅜@93½; Five-twenties, 75½; Railways steady; Erie, 26; Illinois Central, 92½; Atlantic and Great Western, 45¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—Evening.—Cotton dull. Uplands, 11¼d.@11¾d.; Orleans, 11¼d.@11¾d. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 10d.@10s. Old Corn, 35s. 3d. Lard firmer at 74s. Cheese, 74s. Petroleum firm; refined, 1s. 10d.

LONDON, Jan. 25—Evening.—Turpentine, 32s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 58s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 25.—Petroleum, 59@59½f.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The Election Committee

heard this morning further argument from Judge P. A. Schal, of Texas, in behalf of Simon Jones, the contestant of Colonel Mann, deceased, who had been seated. Colonel Hunt and Mr. Menard (colored) desiring a further hearing, the Committee continued the case, and further argument will occur to-morrow.

The Reconstruction Committee

heard this morning a delegation of Virginia Methodists in opposition to the plan of the committee of nine, so far as it modifies the Constitution in the matter of church property.

Heavy Bank Robbery in Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Inspector Dilks to-day received a telegram from the Baltimore detective police, stating that one of the banks of that city (name not given) was entered by burglars on Friday night, who broke into the vault and robbed it of money and bonds to the amount of $125,000. No trace of the thieves has been obtained. The property stolen is of the following denominations:—Central Pacific Railroad bonds, $15,000; Union Pacific Railroad bonds, $6000; 5-20 bond of 1862, $1000; 5-20 bond of 1864, $6000; 5-20, convertible, $4000; Washington county, Md., bonds, $20,000; bonds New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, $30,000; bonds New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, $8000; bonds Western Maryland Railroad, $25,000; greenbacks, $9000.

From Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—A prize fight between Mike Donavan, of Chicago, and John Boyne, of Peru, Indiana, was fought near Tipton, Indiana, this morning, resulting in favor of Donovan in 33 rounds.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

Continued from Third Edition.

Mr. Stewart, from the Judiciary Committee, presented the credentials of Mr. Hill as Senator elect from Georgia, with a resolution that he is not entitled to his seat.

Mr. Trumbull presented a minority report, taking issue with the views of the majority.

Mr. Hendricks gave notice that he would express his views subsequently.

By a vote of 30 to 21 the Senate refused to take up Mr. Sherman's financial bill, and resumed the consideration of the bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Morton moved to take up the House bill for the relief of William McGarahan, which was postponed at last session.

Mr. Williams remarked that the bill could not be revived in that way without discussion.

Mr. Conness said it could not be revived in that way at all.

Mr. Sumner expressed his opinion that the uniform practice of the Senate—indefinite postponement—was equivalent to the rejection of a bill.

Messrs. Davis, Fessenden, Morton, and Sherman contended that it had only the force of a rejection for that session.

This point was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the unfinished business of Saturday, the bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

House of Representatives.

By Mr. Cullom (Ill.), one in relation to printing and collecting the proceedings at the soldiers' graves in May last. To the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. Gravely (Mo.) to facilitate the early construction of the Atlantic and Pacific and other railroads. To the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Terry (Mich.) to restore pensions to soldiers employed in the civil service, and withheld from them prior to June, 1